Volume 159 No. 9

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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February 26 1951

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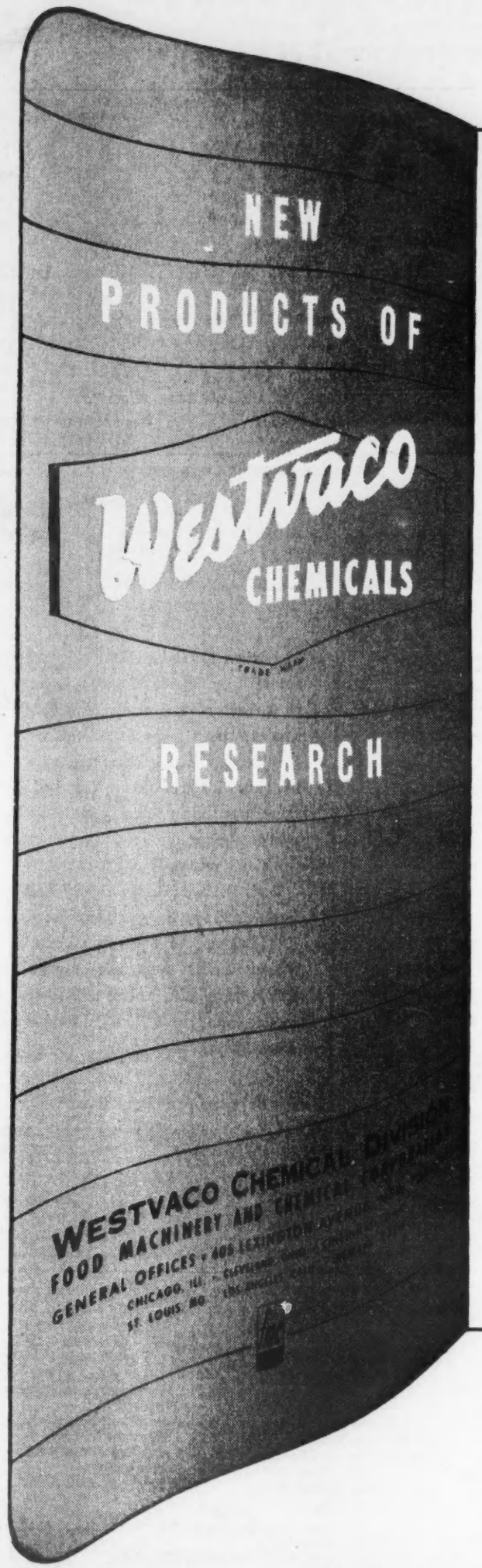
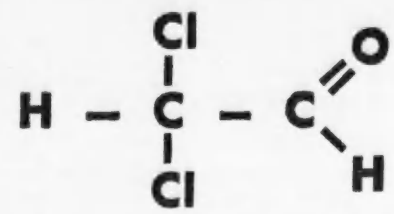
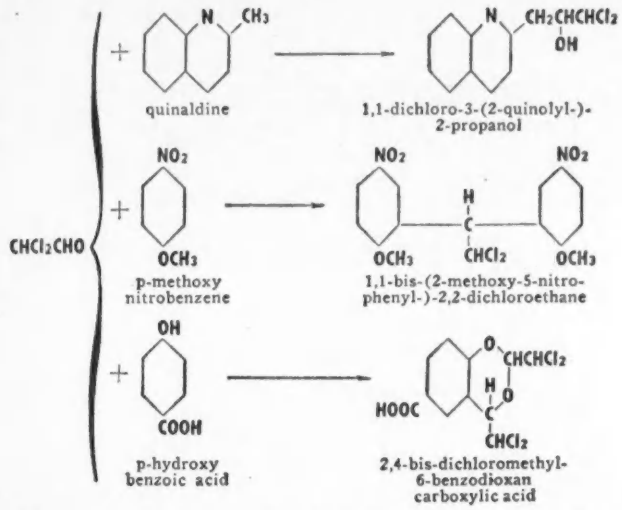


A Versatile New Intermediate

Dichloroacetaldehyde



This highly reactive aldehyde with bifunctional characteristics makes possible many new approaches to old synthesis problems and opens many new areas for exploration. Pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemicals, dyestuffs, plastics and other organic chemicals should provide fertile fields for evaluation.
Three typical reactions are:



Properties: Colorless liquid which slowly and reversibly polymerizes to a white solid. Miscible in all proportions with water, alcohol, ether and carbon tetrachloride.

Boiling Point at 760 mm	88°C.
Freezing Point (approx.)	–50°C.
Specific Gravity at 25/4°C.	1.436
Pounds per gallon	12

Typical Analysis:

Dichloroacetaldehyde	90%

Availability: Samples are immediately available for evaluation. Larger quantities can be made available on relatively short notice.

See Technical Data Sheet S-7 for further details.

Our technical staff will be glad to advise on and discuss your particular application for Dichloroacetaldehyde. Requests on your company letterhead for Data Sheet No. S-7 and for samples will receive prompt attention. Please address Market Development Division, WESTVACO CHEMICAL DIVISION, FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, New York.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

FEB 26 51

Volume 159 No. 9 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | February 26, 1951

Tetraethyl Lead Order Replaces Octane Curb

An order allocating supplies of tetraethyl lead to the gasoline refiners, instead of placing ceilings on the octane ratings for gasoline, is being drawn up by the Petroleum Administration for Defense.

The original plan to establish ceilings on octanes as a means of conserving tetraethyl lead was vigorously opposed by several of the big refiners at hearings January 25 before PAD. Mr. Brown said that as a result of the advice submitted at the hearings and a radical change in the basic situation caused by recently increased requirements for aviation gasoline, which will require some refiners to divert high octane components from automotive gasolines, it was decided that special allocations of tetraethyl lead should be followed.

The proposal is to limit all refiners to a base allotment of 1,000,000 pounds annually of automotive tetraethyl lead fluid or their actual 1950 use, whichever is less, plus 80 percent of the quantity obtained by subtracting refiners' base allotment from the amount of automotive tetraethyl lead fluid used by him in 1950.

Oleomargarine Hearing Set

The Food and Drug Administration will hold a public hearing March 27 at 10 a. m. in room 5140, Federal Security Building, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of receiving evidence on proposals to amend the regulations fixing and establishing a definition and standard of identity for oleomargarine.

US Warned to Act on Fertilizer Supply to Insure '51 Food Crops

Representatives of industry, farm organizations and the Department of Agriculture warned the fertilizer investigating committee of the house last week that unless the government takes early steps to see that the needs of the farmers for fertilizer and insecticides are met adequately this year, the production goals of the food and fiber crops of the 1950-51 season may not be met.

They testified that abundant agricultural production is essential to the welfare and security of the nation and the shortage of manpower for agriculture, which will be more acute this year than anytime before, plus the limitations that now seem to be placed upon the available farming areas of the country make it essential that fertilizer production be expanded. They urged that provision be made in any allocation program for adequate supplies of sulphur and sulphuric acid for agricultural uses.

Frank K. Woolley, deputy administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, told the committee that the available supplies of plant nutrients this season will exceed those of 1949-50 by 256,000 tons but will fall short of the estimated minimum needs of agriculture by about 529,000 tons. He estimated fertilizer supplies for 1950-51 at 4,471,000 tons against estimated minimum needs for the year of 5,000,000 tons. The amount used in 1949-50 was 4,215,000 tons.

The 1950-51 supplies were broken down by Mr. Woolley to consist of 1,250,000 tons of nitrogen (N), 1,921,000 tons of phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) and 1,300,000 tons of potash (K_2O). The amounts used in 1949-50 were 1,030,000 tons of nitrogen, 2,060,000 tons of phosphoric acid and 1,125,000 tons of potash. The 1950-51 estimated minimum need was shown as 1,350,000 tons of nitrogen, 2,300,000 tons of phosphoric acid and 1,350,000 tons of potash.

NPA Warned of Needs

Mr. Woolley said that the Department of Agriculture has laid its case on the need for adequate supplies of fertilizers for agriculture before each new official that has come into the defense mobilization set-up who might have something to do with the distribution of materials. He said that NPA is now drawing up a program of allocation for sulphur and sulphuric acid and the requirements of agriculture for these materials for fertilizer uses had been stressed to the officials.

Representative Thomas G. Abernethy of Mississippi, chairman of the committee, told the hearing at the outset that he had addressed a letter to Charles E. Wilson, director of Defense Mobilization urging that he hold up the allocation of sulphur or sulphuric acid until the committee could complete its investigations, but had been advised by Mr. Wilson that the allocation of these materials is of such utmost importance to other industries in the United States and abroad that he could not ask the agencies to defer action.

Status of Sulphur Allocation

Just when NPA plans to issue the order was not cleared up by the hearing. John J. Heimburger, research specialist of the committee, said that he understood that the order has been drafted for sometime and expressed surprise that the Department of Agriculture has not been called into consultation on it. Representative Clark W. Thompson of Texas stated, however that he was told a week ago by NPA that the order still was in the drafting stage and would not be issued for thirty days.

In stressing the "urgent need for adequate supplies of fertilizers for this season and for the next few years," Mr. Woolley traced the increased use of fertilizers over the past twenty years and the important factors which will contribute to the continued upward trend in future years. He said that by 1959-60, the need for plant nutrients will amount to around 8,000,000 tons, and added that this probably was a conservative figure.

Outlook for Farm Nutrients

He reviewed the outlook for the three important nutrients as follows:—

The annual total nitrogen production, plus net imports, in the United States is now approximately 1,675,000 tons. Of this, it is estimated that 1,250,000 tons may be available for agricultural purposes. No material changes in imports are expected. Industrial uses are also increasing. Additional synthetic fiber capacity requires nitrogen and increasing quantities are being used in connection with pulp wood processing for paper. At least 500,000 tons in additional plant capacity should be constructed as soon as possible.

The United States has about one-third of the known phosphate rock deposits of the world. The nation's proven deposits of phosphate rock are estimated to contain about 4,000,000,000 tons of P_2O_5. The estimated production of superphosphate in 1950-51 is approximately 1,953,000 tons, phosphoric acid (P_2O_5). Of this production, 1,478,000 tons are in the form of normal superphosphate and 313,000 tons triple superphosphate. The amount of superphosphate and other high-analysis phosphate materials should be increased materially in order to reduce transportation,

—*Continued on page 54*

Pesticides Output Tied To Chlorine, Benzene

Production of pesticides can be stepped up in time to meet the needs of the 1951 growing season if sufficient quantities of chlorine and benzene are immediately diverted into pesticide production, Frank K. Woolley, deputy administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture testified before the Abernethy committee of the house February 20.

Mr. Woolley said that, in general, there is adequate plant capacity for the production of domestic supplies of suitable insecticides, fungicides and weed killers, except for some of the newly developed chemicals, but the shortage of chlorine and benzene are cutting into the production of DDT, benzene hexachloride, toxaphene, and the weedkiller, 2,4-D.

Aside from the shortage of the two chemicals, Mr. Woolley stated, the biggest difficulty facing the pesticide industry is in the supply of containers, particularly steel drums and pails. The industry is now compiling estimates of total container requirements for submission to NPA in contemplation of the issuance of a container limitation order by the agency.

Pesticides Needs for 1951

Mr. Woolley submitted to the committee, which is now making an investigation of fertilizers and pesticides supplies, the following list of pesticides needs for 1951, in pounds, unless otherwise indicated, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, with comparisons, where available, of 1950 consumption estimates:—

	1951 Needs	1950 Consumption
DDT	58,000,000	53,000,000
BHC (12% gamma basis)	65,000,000	52,000,000
Toxaphene	45,000,000	33,000,000
Aldrin	2,800,000	1,950,000
Chlordane	3,000,000	*
Parathion	7,350,000	*
Orthodichlorobenzene and paradichlorobenzene	4,500,000	*
Pentachlorophenol	2,500,000	*
Carbon tetrachloride, gals.	3,500,000	*
2,4-D and 2,4,5-T	22,000,000	17,600,000
Lead arsenate	37,000,000	28,000,000
Calcium arsenate	52,000,000	39,000,000
Copper chemicals	112,000,000	108,000,000
Elemental sulphur, tons	180,000	*
Dithiocarbamate fungicides	10,000,000	*
Diphenylamine	2,350,000	*
Pyrethrum	5,000,000	*
Rotenone	10,000,000	*
Nicotine	1,000,000	*
Cryolite	2,500,000	*
Mercurials, as metallic mercury	360,000	*
Lime, tons	150,000	*
Talc, pyrophyllite, and similar diluents, tons	75,000	*

* Not available.

Price Trend Keeps On Rising

Price changes were a bit fewer last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs; they totaled fifty-seven, against sixty in the previous week. But, the proportion of advances was 64.9 percent, against 38.3 percent. Chemicals, in the general sense of the term, contributed nothing to the price-changing. Most of the weight of advances was in agricultural areas, both animal and vegetable, corn and egg products giving the biggest boost.

The aggregate of the greater number of advances was not quite up to that of the previous week: the overall index number of prices was raised 0.4 point, but it has not yet got up to the high mark of the first quarter of 1947.

In addition to corn and egg products, there were advances in carnauba wax, cocoabutter, and castor, olive, rape, and tung oils. Coconut and peanut oils were reduced. Essential oils had a higher average, domestic peppermint oil having gone over to the upside; menthol, however, got another cut. Botanical drugs were a bit lower; spices were mostly on the upside.

Other changes in animal products were an advance in dried blood and a reduction in imported casein. Bonemeal was higher in some quarters.

The chemical industry is one of those in which organized labor plans to go after further wage increases. The pay level of chemical workers is relatively high. Even though wages are not so big a cost factor as they are in some other industries, any increase will be a squeeze, because costs are now relatively higher than prices in many lines.

The relations of supply and demand, which are not so big as an influence on prices in chemicals as in most lines, are still confused because of the lack of definiteness in the classification of materials between customary and emergency requirements. The whole thing of price politics steadily increases in puzzling. Nobody can even make a good guess on what will come as a result of the pending revival of order M-300 or the officially predicted reintroduction of a controlled materials plan. Buyers are wary. Sellers are scary.

Some easing of the flow of materials is noticeable as a result of the gradual restoration of normalcy in railroad functioning. But, the big shortages are not getting noticeably any better. Agricultural buying is getting under way. That, of course, will aggravate the shortage of sulphuric acid for superphosphate and that of chlorine for the newer kinds of pesticides. Which will not be good for the necessary boost in crops.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Feb. 23, 1951	Feb. 16, 1951	July 1, 1950	Feb. 24, 1950
153.3	152.9	121.1	121.3

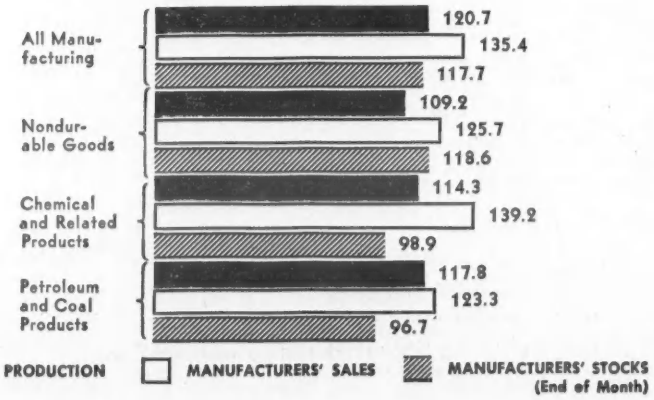
The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3

Business in December, 1950

100=Same Month in 1949



Lead Imports Study Asked

An application for an investigation of imports of lead-bearing ores and lead bullion, provided for in paragraphs 391 and 392 of the tariff act of 1930, has been filed with the Tariff Commission by the emergency lead committee of New York. The committee is seeking an increase in import duties.

FDA Relaxes Rules On Salt Substitutes

A relaxation of its curbs on the marketing of salt substitutes was announced February 21 by the Food and Drug Administration. The agency said that it no longer regards all salt substitutes as new drugs and, upon request, will express an opinion whether a new drug application will have to be filed for any particular product proposed to be marketed.

The policy of viewing all salt substitutes as new drugs was adopted by FDA in March, 1949, because of the discovery that several of the products then on the market might be deleterious to health. Since then, substantial information concerning the safety of many of the ingredients used in salt substitutes has been developed and published, it was stated, and the agency is now able to evaluate the safety of many of the substitutes and determine whether a new drug application needs to be filed.

FTC to Probe Industry On Obedience to NPA

Spot surveys to determine how well industry is following orders of the National Production Authority are to be made by the Federal Trade Commission, it was announced jointly by the two agencies February 21.

FTC first survey will be among aluminum fabricators, it was stated ,to determine their knowledge of NPA's regulations affecting that industry and the degree to which pertinent orders and regulations are being complied with. Information resulting from the check on industry will be used, NPA stated, both as a basis for planning future orders and for appropriate compliance action if indicated.

Naval Stores Report Issued for Oct.-Dec.

Production of gum and wood turpentine in the United States in the October-December quarter of 1950 totaled 171,260 barrels, compared with 170,700 barrels in the corresponding quarter of 1949, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Stocks at the end of the quarter were 64,360 barrels, as opposed to 109,450 barrels in 1949.

Production of gum and wood rosin for the quarter totaled 542,770 drums, compared with 552,940 drums in the 1949 quarter. Stocks on December 31, 1950, amounted to 438,510 drums, compared with 677,300 drums at the close of December of the previous year.

Details of the naval stores supply, demand and stocks in the October-December quarter of 1950 are as follows:—

Supply and Distribution

	Turpentine Barrels (50 gals.)	Rosin Drums (520 lbs.)
Carryover, October 1	151,430	873,340
Production	171,260	542,770
Imports	2,477	904
Supply	325,167	1,417,014
Carryover, December 31	159,820	711,430
Exports	665,252	328,377
Apparent consumption	100,095	377,207
Production		
Gum	36,200	193,830
Wood	115,060	[1]542,770
Steam-distilled	61,820	.....
Destructively-distilled	1,530	.....
Sulphate	51,710	.....
Consumption by Industries		
Adhesives and plastics	45	5,886
Asphaltic products	79	82
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	26,874	[2]98,840
Ester gum and synthetic resins	5,582	89,347
Foundries and foundry supplies	101	729
Insecticides and disinfectants	6	547
Linoleum and floorcovering	.....	8,648
Oils and greases	3	6,020
Paint, varnish, and lacquer	3,114	24,913
Paper and paper size	.....	[3]129,129
Printing ink	36	1,528
Railroads and shipyards	1,257	1,417
Rubber	68	4,783
Shoe polish and shoe materials	662	1,232
Soap	.....	28,420
Other industries	81	1,120
Total industrial reported	37,918	[2]400,691
Carryover Locations		
Production points	64,360	438,510
Gum stills	27,300	406,550
Wood plants	37,060	31,960
Southern concentration points	17,490	112,320
Industrial plants	30,150	148,300
Distribution points	47,820	12,400
Central	24,850	4,830
Eastern	18,600	6,100
Western	4,370	1,420

Miscellaneous Production

	Barrels (50 gals.)
Dipentene	10,620
Pine oil	45,140
Pinetar	30,550
Rosin oil	7,870
Other monocyclic hydrocarbons	13,000

[1] Total primary production of FF wood rosin. Stocks, exclude by-products, such as "B wood resin," produced in refining FF wood rosin to paler grades.
[2] Includes, as rosin consumed, the "B wood resin" produced in refining FF wood rosin to paler grades.
[3] Includes, as rosin consumed, the "B wood resin" used in making paper size.

Manganese Ore Placed Under Allocation Control

Delivery and use of manganese ore was placed under allocation control by Emergency Order MO-2 issued February 16 by the Defense Minerals Administration. Allocation will begin after March 31 and in order for a supplier to make deliveries after that date, an authorization must be applied for by consumers on form DMA-1 not later than March 15.

The order covers delivery and use of manganese ores containing 45 percent of more of manganese on a dry basis. It covers not only natural ores, but also concentrates and agglomerated ores of metellurgical and chemical grade with the prescribed manganese content. The only deliveries exempted from the order are those to the General Services Administration, those made for the purpose of resale only, and those involving ore containing less than 35 percent manganese on a dry basis.

DuPont Develops Improved Hydrogen Peroxide Process

The development of an improved process for the commercial production of hydrogen peroxide was disclosed February 19 by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. At the same time, the firm announced it would construct its first production unit at Memphis, Tenn., at the same site where duPont is just starting to build a unit for the production of sodium cyanide.

DuPont long has been a producer of hydrogen peroxide at plants in Niagara Falls and Dresden, N. Y. Its new unit will be erected on the 225-acre site located at Fite road and Route 51, about ten miles North of the center of the Memphis business district.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, February 25, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents,

The second rush of protective buying since the Korean war began is rapidly receding, the nation's purchasing agents report in their February survey. Order booking has leveled off at the high point of January, but the increase has stopped. Many new orders cover materials for military contracts which have not yet reached the production lines. The rush to increase production is also sharply off for the month; though, in most operations, high output is still being maintained by liquidation of raw material and in-process inventories. Many purchasing executives expect a troublesome gap to develop between the regulated decline of civilian production and the ordered increase of defense output.

The priority system is not working well. Many suppliers of basic materials are receiving rated orders beyond their required acceptance or reservation percentages. Numerous directives given higher priority are upsetting delivery schedules even of the rated orders, with a compound disruption of civilian production. Essential civilian industries, even major public utilities, have no priority status and are severely hampered for lack of necessary operating supplies.

The conversion to new control procedures, both for materials and for prices, which is being forecast by reports and rumors, will put additional bookkeeping burdens on management in the next few months, much of it on the purchasing department.

Prices continued to creep up in February, but at a slower pace and with a tendency to stabilize on a high plateau. Industrial inventories of purchased materials are sharply down. Employment is high. Some organizations have had to reduce working hours because of lack of materials and restrictions on their use. Others are working overtime to produce everything possible within the allowable period. With such confusion and uncertainty of operating schedules, purchasing policy must meet the conditions and problems of the company.

Commodity Prices

Many prices advanced during February, though the pace has been much slower than January. The trend appears to be leveling off. Price-control, acting as a brake on inflation, is not yet thoroughly effective. There are too many exceptions and special situations. Most price increases this month are in fabricated items. Quantity discounts and freight allowances are being withdrawn. Escalator clauses and open prices based on appeals from the regulation, to be made or in process, are appearing.

Inventories

Industrial material inventories took a decided drop in February; 38 percent, the highest number since November, 1949, report lower working stocks. Two principal reasons are given:—First, the reduction of stocks of materials restricted as to future enduse; second, most scarce materials have been on a hand-to-mouth basis for several months, with very small protective stocks. The railroad strike severely curtailed receipts of materials, in many cases causing a complete depletion of reserve stocks. Disruption of shipping schedules, caused by the increased use of priorities and directives, is a third reason given for present low inventories and their general unbalance.

Employment

Industrial employment continues at about the high of January. The number reporting layoffs is more than compensated for by others showing additions to the payroll. While it is no major movement, there is a developing migration from the so-called "nonessential" industries to higher-paid and more secure jobs in war-work plants. This seems to be confined to areas where large military orders have been placed. The major payroll changes this month are in the hours of work. Many cutbacks on initial operations are reported to be caused by material shortages. Balancing this is the overtime operation of many plants to push the completion of items which will be enduse-restricted next month.

Buying Policy

The reports of the survey on buying policy do not reveal any overall pattern of commitment range. Until the question of who gets what, when, and how much, is settled, extended commitments are of little value, as schedules are upset daily by priorities, certified procurements, and directives.

Specific Commodity Changes

Price increases predominate this month, although much lower in number than January. Many items were raised before the price-chill and the advances did not reach buyers until February. Other increases were on items exempt from controls.

Important were antimony, cornstarch, cotton, foodstuffs, coal, coke, lumber, mercury, leather, linseed oil, soybean oil, silver, tin.

Scrap steel and cast iron were *down*.

Hard to get are heavy acids, aluminum,

—*Continued on page 79*

Noranda Mines to Produce Sulphur and Sulphuric Acid

Noranda Mines, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, has announced plans to produce elemental sulphur and sulphuric acid as well as sinter iron from pyrites ore. It is planning to erect a $4,000,000 plant to start commercial production. Several sites are under consideration and a decision on one is expected shortly.

The new plant will treat approximately 300 tons of pyrite daily and will produce about 150 tons of sulphur per day, of which one-third will be elemental sulphur and the balance sulphuric acid, along with about 100 tons of sinter iron.

Copper Stockpiling Cut

The Munitions Board has cut the rate of its stockpiling of copper by 50 percent, Representative Patterson of Connecticut revealed February 22. Representative Patterson was unable to say exactly when the reduction was put into effect, but he said he had been told of the move by John Small, board chairman, on February 15.

Airco Sells Its Vanadium Corporation Stock Holdings

Air Reduction Company has announced the sale of all its stock holdings in Vanadium Corporation of America because "there was no point in continuing the investment." Airco is reputed to have owned between 7 and 8 percent of Vanadium's 405,706 shares of no par value capital stock. The amount of money involved in the sale was not disclosed.

Earlier this month Airco disposed of its 122,907 shares in U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., to National Distillers Products Corporation (OPD 2/5/51). Air Reduction officials revealed last week that the company "had made a very good deal and got a good price" for the stock. It was explained that Airco had given up its USI holdings because the latter concern needed added capital to become prime producers instead of a selling agent, and that Air Reduction felt it was not in a position to invest this additional capital.

Hercules Completes Addition To Experiment Station Lab

Hercules Powder Company has announced the completion of a three-story addition to the main laboratory building at its experiment station near Wilmington. The new wing is the major project in a series of expansions made during the past five years.

The addition provides twenty-six new laboratory units accommodating fifty-one chemists and increases the research facilities of the main building by more than 60 percent. It also contains two new air-conditioned laboratories for the testing of paper and textiles. Construction of the extension was started in November, 1949.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

3-Butyl-5-sulphodiphenyl sodium salt.
Ferric valerate.
Glyceryl diaceto abietate (Plastabrac AA).
Oxynaphthyltoluilic acid.
Paranitroacetophenone.
1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene.
2,4,5-Trihydroxytoluene.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 159, No 9, February 26, 1951. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, Cuba, Central America and South America, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1951, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

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DPA Allocates Funds For Metals Exploration

The Defense Production Administration has allocated $10,000,000 of the funds authorized under the defense production act of 1950 to the Department of the Interior for use in encouraging exploration for strategic and critical metals needed in the defense program, the agency announced February 20.

The funds will be used to assist prospectors and mine operators in searching for and blocking out new reserves of ore vitally needed for the nation's rearmament program and for essential civilian requirements. The funds will be used generally on a matching basis, with a requirement that private capital be spent prior to or concurrently with the government funds, and the government's share would be repayable out of production from successful ventures.

Currently the exploration program will apply only to the following:—Antimony, asbestos, beryl, bismuth, cerium (and rare earth ores), chrome, cobalt, columbium, copper, cryolite, fluorspar, graphite (crucible flake), kyanite and other mullite refractories, lead, lithium, manganese, mercury, mica (strategic grade), miscellaneous ferro-alloy ores, molybdenum, monazite, nickel, tantalum, tungsten, sulphur and zinc.

Foreign Trade Lists

Lists of foreign outlets and sources for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Asbestos product manufacturers—Netherlands.
Beverage manufacturers—Iran.
Candle manufacturers—Colombia.
Hospitals—Denmark; Morocco.
Oil (animal, fish, vegetable) importers, dealers, producers, refiners—Argentina; Brazil.
Paint and varnish importers, dealers—Ireland; Switzerland; manufacturers—Ireland.
Plastic materials manufacturers, molders, laminators—Argentina.

CSC Presidential Aid

Sydney T. Ellis has been appointed assistant to the president of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. His principal responsibility will be in connection with the company's development program.

Ferguson to Rehabilitate Diamond Magnesium Plant

The Painesville, Ohio, plant of the Diamond Magnesium Corporation, constructed originally for defense production in 1941, will be rehabilitated under a government contract by The H. K. Ferguson Company, Cleveland, the concern announced February 23. Diamond Magnesium, a subsidiary of Diamond Alkali Corporation, will operate the plant, which will produce magnesium by the electrolytic process. Production was stopped at the plant in 1945, and machinery has been idle since that time.

The project is to be completed and the plant in production during April. During the next two years the plant is scheduled to produce approximately 72,000,000 pounds of magnesium.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The impact of military requirements and defense-supporting programs on the nation's materials supply is growing increasingly heavy and, during the second quarter, sharper cutbacks in the amounts available for civilian uses will have to be made in such basic materials as steel, copper and aluminum. In fact, the demand will be so great that it is generally expected that by the end of the quarter the Controlled Materials Plan will have moved into the picture to direct the distribution of these metals.

The industries that will feel the effects of the cutback orders now being drafted are the producers of automobiles, home appliances, furniture, jewelry, games, novelties and the like. They have generally been operating at the highest levels in history and use very large amounts of vital materials but for the second quarter the National Production Authority will issue order limiting the amount of steel, copper and aluminum which may be incorporated in such goods to 80, 75 and 65 percent, respectively, of the average quarterly use of these metals in the first half of 1950.

Th big savings in steel by the cutbacks in consumer durables will be in sheet steel, which is so important to the container manufacturing industry. Consumer durable goods industries use very large amounts of this steel and the cutbacks should not only ease the supply for containers but also enable steel mills now producing sheet to convert to steel plate, which is needed in the military and defense-supporting programs, in much greater quantities than now available.

Manpower Facts Are Strange

Major aspects of the country's manpower situation, including data on potential civilian and military manpower resources under the conditions of national emergency, are reviewed in a "Fact Book on Manpower" just put out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The book contains many interesting data for persons concerned with the statistical aspects of the manpower situation. For instance:—

Although the total US population has grown by more than 20,000,000 since 1940, the number of males entering age eighteen is, at present, almost one-fifth lower than in 1940, and will exceed the 1940 level only after 1958 . . . under emergency conditions, about 5,000,000 additional persons could be added to the total labor force . . . about two-fifths of the 1,710,000 men workers in "critical" skilled or professional occupations are in the age 19-34 group, but they constitute only about 4 percent of the total male population in those ages . . . more than 7,500,000 workers were covered by pension and welfare plans under collective bargaining agreements at mid-1950—and many more such facts.

The book presents a series of tables, charts, and text material summarizing basic information on the working population and is obtainable from the bureau's headquarters in the Labor Department building, Washington 25.

Government Personnel Welfare

Now some congressmen want to set up a federal corporation to provide recreation for government workers.

Bills with this end in view have just been introduced in the two houses by a group of senators and congressmen closely associated with the so-called "liberal bloc." They have the idea that government workers are in need of improved efficiency, morale, health, and general welfare, and the way to give it to them is by setting up a federal corporation to sponsor various recreational programs.

Ostensibly, the corporation's primary function would be to initiate and foster a government or state theatre, such as exists in some European countries, but its powers would not stop there. They extend to all kinds of programs and athletics. It would teach folk dancing, hobbycrafts, swimming and "all other forms of accepted recreational activities."

How much would this little gimmick cost the taxpayers. The sponsors don't say. There is a provision in the bill for acceptance of gifts or donations of service, but there is also a very significant provision near the end which says:—"Such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this act are hereby authorized to be appropriated."

Rail Rate Finagling Charged

The motor carrier industry has declared war on the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads, charging them with engaging in a campaign of selective rail-

—*Continued on page 34*

TAPPI Reviews 1950 Research Work; Geohegan New President

Results of a year of research on the part of hundreds of the world's leading paper technicians were reviewed at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, held at the Commodore hotel, New York, February 19 through 22. Registration totaled well over 1,500.

At the opening general session, retiring TAAPI president, Albert E. Bachmann, declared that the organization's most outstanding accomplishment has been the creation of a pulp and papermaking literature comprising scientific papers and patents covering practically the entire ground of paper in industry. Secretary R. G. Macdonald's annual report stressed, primarily, the growth of the association.

The tellers of the annual election, which is conducted by mail prior to the convention, reported the election of Kenneth B. Geohegan, vice-president of Howard Paper Mills, Urbana, Ohio, as new TAPPI president. George H. Pringle, chief engineer for Chillicothe division of Mead Corporation, was elected vice-president.

Elected to the executive committee for three-year terms were William F. Hathaway, assistant manager for paper manufacturing, KVP; Walter F. Holzer, research chemist for Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Camas, Wash., and Richard P. Price, vice-president and general superintendent for Hammermill Paper Company. Elected to a one-year term was James R. Lienz, general superintendent of the pulp and paper division of Union Bag & Paper Corporation, Savannah, Ga.

President Stresses Education

Mr. Bachmann, vice-president and superintendent of the Missisquoi Corporation, Shelden Springs, Vt., discussed "TAPPI as an Educational Force," and said he assumed that members possess a common desire for knowledge. A technical man, he said, is one "who desires to increase his knowledge of pulp and paper for practical use in his job through sound and scientific thinking methods."

Stating that even philosophy holds a place in the method and approach of the research worker, Mr. Bachmann urged a greater study of "thinking" and "possibly psychology into our programs as a start towards exerting a greater force as an educational factor within the industry."

Mr. Macdonald reported that during 1950, 540 individual members had been elected, while 217 resigned or were dropped. At the end of the year, individual memberships totaled 4,268, a net gain of 253 over the same date a year ago. Corporate membership at the end of the year stood at 220; sustaining, 190. Twelve of the new corporate members are foreign, five of them Japanese.

Numerous Technical Sessions

The numerous technical sessions covered a multitude of subjects, including water pollution control, plastics, vocational education, wet strength, acid pulping, structural fibrous materials, alkaline pulping, corrugated containers, fundamental research, paper making, chemical engineering, testing and microscopy.

J. R. Hoffert, chief engineer of the sanitary water board of Pennsylvania's Department of Health, presented a brief history of the change in the legal control over stream pollution in that state from the days of the purity waters act, which was wholly in terms of sewage and protection of public health. The state's present antipollution law provides adequate control, with penalties, over all types of pollution of waters as it affects not only public health but also water for domestic and industrial consumption, animal and aquatic life and recreation.

Mr. Hoffert outlined some of the great accomplishments already made in pollution abatement, stressed the public demand that the nation's streams be properly protected and pointed out that in Pennsylvania there is a law to enforce this demand. He emphasized that such a

—*Continued on page 33*

Plaskon Develops New Silicone Alkyd Resins

Three silicone alkyd coating resins have been developed by the Plaskon Division, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio. Designated "Plaskon ST-856," "ST-873" and "ST-881" silicone alkyd resins, the new products are expected to find wide use in military applications because of their properties, particularly heat resistance; resistance to weathering, humidity, chemicals and salt spray, and satisfactory performance under widely varying climates.

While naming the initial price at $1.45 per pound, Plaskon officials stated that they are optimistic about a sharp decrease in price as usage of the resins increased. The company reported that it would require "only a good volume of sales" to cut the present price in half.

"ST-856" is described as a baking enamel for general industrial heat where heat is deleterious to usual coating films and excellent durability in exterior or interior exposure is necessary. Its counterpart as an air-drying resin is "ST-873," which can be sprayed or brushed on. "ST-881" is a vehicle for aluminum or similar-pigment paints and is said to have advantages of durability, flexibility and adhesion plus ability to maintain its film properties at extremely high temperatures.

Alcoa to Double Alumina Output at East St. Louis

Aluminum Ore Company, wholly-owned subsidiary of Aluminum Company of America, has announced plans calling for a step-up in alumina production of approximately 100 percent by March 15 at its East St. Louis works. An immediate increase of 50 percent has put the plant halfway toward its mid-March goal, the company stated.

Part of Alcoa's overall program, the East St. Louis plant expansion, is expected to cost more than $500,000. The plant produces alumina from bauxite, which it ships to other Alcoa plants for electrolytic reduction to pig aluminum. Other products of the plant are cryolite and fluorides.

Freeport Sulphur Takes Va. Ore Property Option

Freeport Sulphur Company has taken an option on the pyrrhotite (sulphur-bearing iron ore) property of the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company at Carroll County, Va. The lands and mineral rights, which Freeport must purchase on or before May 18, involve about 7,700 acres extending for a distance of approximately eleven miles. The sale, if consummated, will run around $2,500,000.

Virginia granted a similar option in January, 1949, to Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation's General Chemical Division. That option, however, expired after six months without being exercised.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in th United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Biologics, Cairo, Egypt (GY-5, manufacturers only).

Chemicals, Antwerp, Belgium (GY-7, agency).

DDT, technical, 100 percent, Tehran, Iran (GY-3).

Diacetone, alcohol-free, Sao Paulo, Brazil (GY-1).

Glass making materials, Salvador, Brazil (GY-2); silica sand, Ceylon (GY-4).

Oils, animal and vegetable, Antwerp, Belgium (GY-7, agency).

Pharmaceutical specialties, Cairo, Egypt (GY-5, manufacturers only); Genoa, Italy (GY-8, agency).

Soda ash, Salvador, Brazil (GY-2).

Sodium hydrosulphite, for bleaching purposes, Goteborg, Sweden (GY-6, manufacturers only).

Soya lecithine, Antwerp, Belgium (GY-7, agency).

Vitamins, Cairo, Egypt (GY-5, manufacturers only).

W.Va. Pulp & Paper Elects Cowan Executive Vice-Pres.

West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York, elected John D. Cowan to the post of executive vice-president at a meeting of the board of directors February 21. Earlier, stockholders had elected two new directors:—James R. Shea, resident manager of the company's Tyrone, Pa., plant, and L. Frank Thompson, resident manager at the company's plant in Charleston, S. C. All other directors were re-elected.

The new executive vice-president, Mr. Cowan, has had broad experience with the organization, having served in nine different capacities during the past two decades. He was elected a vice-president shortly over a year ago.

This company is known by the customers it keeps *in business*

No matter how cordial the relationship between Purchasing Agent and Fatty Acid salesman . . the quality of product determines their lasting business friendship. Fatty Acids must stand up in testing . . . manufacturing . . . and in the finished product. Else, the warmest handshake and the most eloquent sales talk get no order.

For more than 45 years we've retained the business friendship of outstanding processors, small and large. Many factors enter into our customer relationships. Most important is their knowledge that doing business with Woburn means quality Fatty Acids. Acids that stand up in laboratory, factory and finished product.

We're proud of our customers. Many have grown from small beginnings to important companies. Part of our pride is their trust in the Fatty Acids we supply to them. We feel that we have indeed contributed to the success of their endeavors.

Consult Woburn when next ordering Fatty Acids. It can be the start of a beautiful friendship . . . business fashion.

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FATTY ACIDS, SPLIT AND DISTILLED
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All types of Linseed Fatty Acids for alkyds of the baking and air-drying types, putty and caulking compounds, drying oils. Recommended also for liquid and soft soaps.

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.
American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., June 14-15; Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.
American Drug Manufacturers Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 30-May 3.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, regional meeting Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 11-14.
American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton, Fla., April 2-4.
American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 14-17.
American Society for Testing Materials, committee D-1 (paint, varnish, lacquer, and related products), National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., February 26-28; Spring meeting and committee week, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 5-9; annual meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., June 18-22.
American Water Works Association, Miami, Fla., April 29-May 4.
American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., May 21-22.
Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Boca Raton, Fla., April 6-8.
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 24; outing, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., May 25; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.
Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference, Winnipeg, June 18-20.
Chemical Market Research Association, Sheraton hotel, Chicago, February 28.
Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, Ill., April 29-May 1.
Combined Contact Committee, ADMA and APMA, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., March 15-16.
Commercial Chemical Development Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 20-21.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade luncheon, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria, March 8; annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22.
Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Statler hotel, New York, February 28-March 2.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.
Inter-Society Color Council, Wardman Park hotel, Washington, D. C., February 28.
Manufacturing Chemists Association, New Yorker hotel, New York, April 16-17; joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.
Metal Powder Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 25-26.
National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Spring meeting, Flamingo hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., April 4-6.
National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 3-6.
National Butane-Propane Association, district meeting, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., June 12.
National Farm Chemurgic Council, Gibson hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 17-19.
National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.
National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.
National Marketing Conference, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, Calif., March 6-7.
National Materials Handling Exposition, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill., April 30-May 4.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.
National Sanitary Supply Association, public auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, June 3-6.
National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13 to 18.
Oil Trades Association of New York, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 13.
Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.
Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 5-7.
Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 14-16.
Society of the Plastics Industry, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-25.
Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, annual Spring meeting, Biloxi, Miss., March 7-9.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, March 15; joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.
Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 15-17.
World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

AATCC Meeting Oct. 17-19

The American Association of Textile Colorists and Chemists will hold its 1951 annual meeting October 17 to 19 at the Statler hotel, New York.

NBPA to Meet June 12

The National Butane-Propane Association will hold its next district meeting June 12 at the Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex.

Oil Trades Association Sets Meeting March 13

The Oil Trades Association of New York will hold its annual meeting and election of officers March 13 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. A reception is scheduled at 6:30 p. m., with the dinner following at 7:45 p. m.

Following are the regular officer nominees:—President, Dart E. Hoffman, Tide Water Associated Oil Company; vice-president, Joseph W. Hart, H. Hentz & Co.; secretary, Joseph C. Smith, Smith-Weihman Company, and treasurer, Gordon L. Benjamin, Gulf Oil Corporation.

Regular nominees up for election to the board of directors are the following:—Messrs. Hoffman, Hart, Smith and Benjamin; John W. Baker, Philippine Refining Corporation of New York; J. H. Blakney, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company; H. E. Brandli, Cities Service Oil Company; W. Robb Cook, Hudson Oil Company; Walter P. Hamilton, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; W. C. Hardesty, Hardesty & Co.; A. H. Irelan, Alliance Oil Corporation; B. H. Morris, Freedom Valvoline Oil Company, and Chester J. Skidmore, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company.

FWDA to Hear Powers At Luncheon on Wednesday

The Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, which meets February 28 to March 2 at the Statler hotel, New York, will hear Dr. David G. Powers, professor of public speaking and psychology, Queens College, New York, at its luncheon on Wednesday. Dr. Powers will outline "Blueprints of 1951."

Activities on the twenty-eighth include a meeting of wholesalers and buyers in the morning and the luncheon at 12:30 p.m., with the balance of the afternoon set aside for managers and buyers to visit display rooms.

The managers meeting is scheduled for the morning of March 1. Group managers and buyers will hold their luncheon March 1, at 12:30 p.m., with the balance of the afternoon set aside for visits to display rooms. Closing event on the program will be the wholesalers meeting on the morning of March 2.

Mines Bureau Names Hedges Special Aid to Director Boyd

Joseph H. Hedges, mining engineer with twenty-five years service with the Bureau of Mines, has been appointed special assistant to Director James Boyd of the bureau. Mr. Hedges will carry out special assignments, including the expediting of bureau programs and activities relating to the production of strategic materials.

One of his first assignments, Mr. Boyd said, will be in connection with the bureau's manganese program of treating low grade ores for use in steel making. Since September, 1949, Mr. Hedges has been chief of the minerals division of the bureau at Washington, where he has coordinated work in ferrous metals, nonferrous metals, light metals, rare and precious metals, fertilizer minerals, and construction materials. Mr. Hedges is being succeeded by Lowell B. Moon, who has been with the bureau since 1939.

Naco Co. Names Morrison President; to Move Offices

Kenneth D. Morrison has been named president and a director of Naco Fertilizer Company, a subsidiary of W. R. Grace & Co., New York. He succeeds R. C. Simms, who has resigned to become associated with a midwestern chemical company.

Naco has also announced plans to move its main offices from New York to Charleston, S. C., on or about April 1. The move is being made so that the company's headquarters will be more centrally located in relation to its various plants, stores and branch offices. Site of the new headquarters will be in Charleston's Sergeant Jasper Building, now under construction.

ACS Reelects Schmidt

Walter A. Schmidt, president and general manager of the Western Precipitation Company, Los Angeles, Calif., has been reelected a director-at-large of the American Chemical Society for a four-year term.

Mr. Schmidt, after serving as an engineer on the staff of Western Precipitation from 1908 to 1911, became its president and general manager. He also is president of the Precipitation Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, and the International Precipitation Company, and is an officer and director of the Westwell Chemical Company, Whittier, Calif.

Clark Retires from duPont; Finishes Division Realigned

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced the retirement of Clarence W. Clark, manager of the concern's finishes division plant in Chicago, effective March 12. He will be succeeded by H. Roy Ayers, assistant plant manager at Philadelphia. Louis S. Baker, assistant plant manager at Parlin, N. J., has been named to a similar post at Philadelphia. Norman I. Dress, assistant plant manager at Chicago, has

Clarence W. Clark

been appointed to succeed Mr. Baker at Parlin. Carroll A. Doran, supervisor of the solvent area at Parlin, has been assigned to the assistant plant managership at Chicago.

Before joining duPont at its paint plant at Everett, Mass., in 1923, Mr. Clark served for eleven years as production manager of the Bowker Insecticide Company. In 1925 he was named superintendent of the Everett plant. From 1935 to 1940 he was assistant to the director of production of the finishes division in Wilmington. He became manager of the Fort Madison, Iowa, paint plant in 1940, and was named manager of the Chicago plant in 1941.

A member of the American Chemical Society, Mr. Clark served as president of the New England Paint and Varnish Production Club in 1928 following a year's service as its secretary.

Mr. Ayres went to work as a chemist at Harrison Brothers & Co. in 1914, a firm later purchased by duPont. He has been assistant plant manager at Philadelphia since 1941. Mr. Baker joined duPont as a chemist in the laboratory and plant at Parlin in 1929, and was appointed assistant plant manager there last year. Mr. Dress came into the duPont organization in 1926 as a member of the Philadelphia plant laboratory, and has been assistant plant manager at Chicago since 1947. Mr. Doran joined the duPont laboratory and plant at Parlin in 1929.

McNeil Names Dr. Mattocks Mgr. of Drug Development

McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia, has announced the appointment of Dr. Albert M. Mattocks as manager of the pharmaceutical development department. Dr. Mattocks was formerly director of the laboratory of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Prior to his APhA connection, Dr. Mattocks was served as associated professor of pharmaceutical chemistry at Western Reserve University. He has been a member of the United States Pharmacopeia revision committee, 1950-1960, and a member of the National Formulary revision committee and chairman of its subcommittee on analytical methods.

Kilby Resigns as Tung Oil Association Secty

W. W. Kilby has tendered his resignation as executive secretary of the American Tung Oil Association. He requested the board to relieve him of his current duties so that he may return to tung research with the Mississippi Experiment Station. He will remain with the association, however, as acting executive secretary until his successor is named.

Zinc Inst. Meets May 21-22

The American Zinc Institute will hold its thirty-third annual meeting May 21 and 22 at the Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo. Government officials will be present to discuss Washington plans and policies. Industry speakers will review the general outlook for metals and the current situation in zinc mining and smelting production at home and abroad.

USDA Urged to Step Up Oilseeds Research

A stepping up of current research work on oilseeds and peanuts was urged upon the Department of Agriculture by the oilseeds and peanut advisory committee at a recent meeting in Washington. However, in discussing the current and prospective needs for research on oilseed crops and their products in the light of the current national emergency, the group also recommended that certain lines of work previously considered important be held in abeyance.

In the field of utilization, the committee specifically recommended that new or additional attention be given to:—(1) The amount of dietary fats required by selected population groups; (2) the influence of processing methods on the use of cottonseed meal as food; (3) collection of information concerning methods, facilities and engineering costs of delinting cottonseed at oil mills, and (4) the effect fats and oils in the diet have on the utilization of other nutrients, especially minerals and vitamins.

Production Research

With respect to production research, the advisory group gave first priority to the need for increased work in developing superior varieties of flaxseed and soybean varieties better adapted to areas outside the main soybean production areas. Other production research recommended by the committee for expansion or initiation follows:—(1) Develop better methods for eradicating or controlling southern blight or root rot of peanuts; (2) investigate ways for controlling nematodes in the production of oilseed crops; (3) develop improved methods and equipment for growing, harvesting, hulling and curing tung nuts; (4) develop better control over insects that attack peanuts in the cotton states; (5) determine factors affecting the germination of soybean seed, and (6) seek better methods and equipment for harvesting, conditioning and storing peanuts and peanut forage.

Marketing Research

Regarding marketing research, the committee recommended that the following lines of work be started or given additional attention:—(1) Develop better controls over insects that cause damage to peanuts in storage; (2) find better methods for determining the oil content of flaxseed and soybeans; (3) make an analysis of marketing methods and practices for flaxseed, peanuts and peanut products in relation to marketing costs and margins, and (4) determine the effect of changing from one oil extraction method to another (from solvent to screw-press method), on the soybean oil-crushing industry, market outlets, and returns to growers.

DCAT Lists Sen. Dirksen As Mar. 8 Dinner Speaker

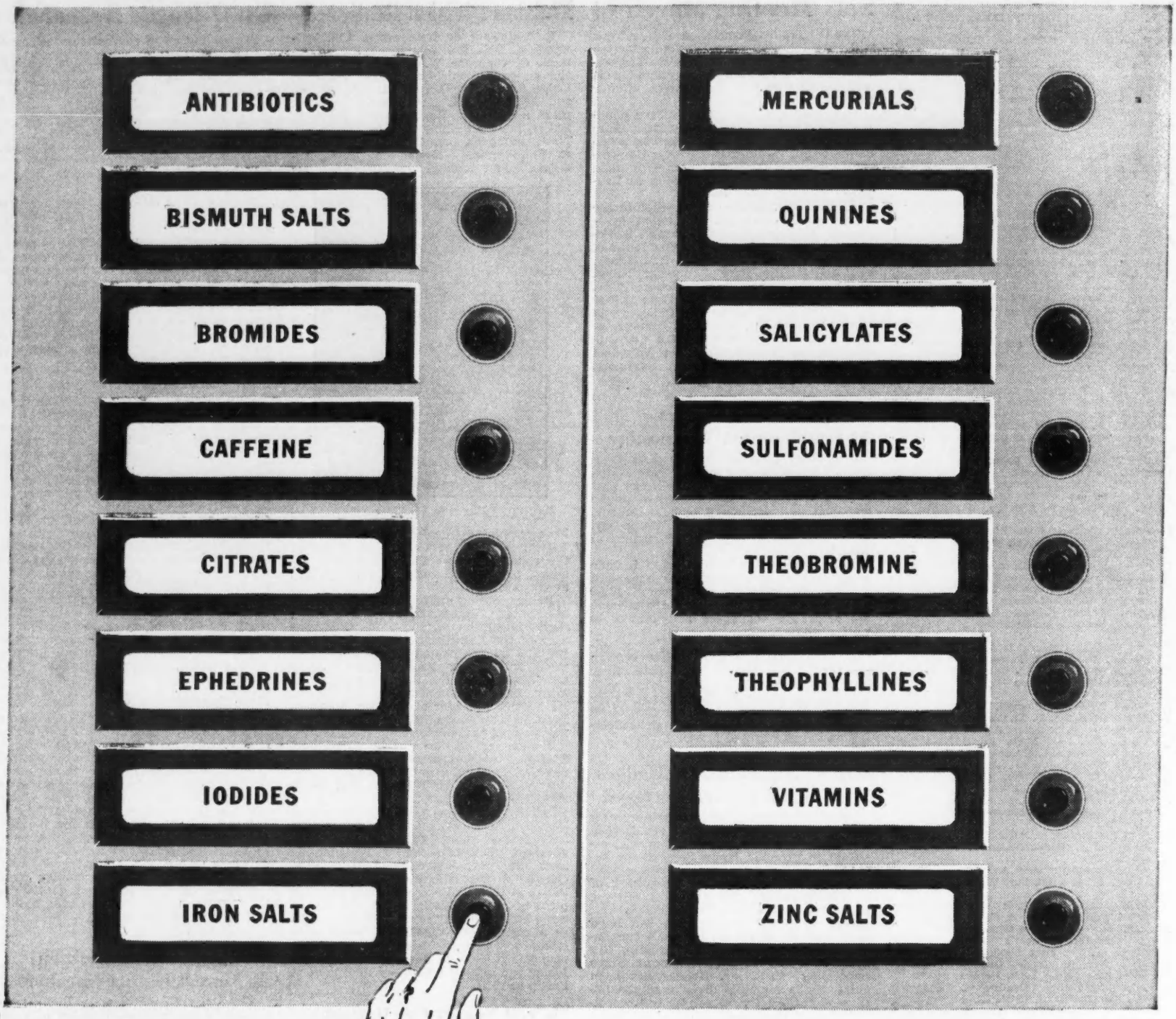
The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade has announced that the guest speaker at its annual dinner meeting, to be held March 8 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, will be Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois. Subject of Senator Dirksen's address will be announced at a later date, according to the organization. The dinner, attendance at which is limited to DCAT members and guests, is scheduled for 7 p. m., preceded by a reception one hour earlier.

Produce Exchange Meeting March 5 on Oils Contracts

A meeting of the cottonseed and soybean oil trades has been called by the New York Produce Exchange for March 5 at 3:15 p.m. in the managers room of the exchange to discuss and act upon a proposal to extend trading in bleachable summer yellow cottonseed and prime crude soybean oils contracts from the current month and eleven succeeding months to current month and seventeen months.

NWDA Board of Control To Meet in N. Y. Thursday

The National Wholesale Druggists Association board of control will hold its midyear meeting March 1 at noon at the Statler hotel, New York. All members of the board, officers and senior council are urged to attend. Chairmen of NWDA standing committees are also invited to attend the meeting, which will start with a luncheon and continue through the afternoon.



Why it pays to call on Merck

MERCK LEADERSHIP in the field of fine chemicals is built on the long-established confidence of Merck customers . . . on the trust of countless chemical users in the purity and uniformity of Merck products . . . on the know-how acquired through many years of pioneering experience in the manufacture of fine and medicinal chemicals.

IT PAYS TO CALL ON MERCK

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

FINE CHEMICALS FOR THE PROFESSIONS AND INDUSTRY SINCE 1818

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

February 23, 1951

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb .40 -
over 92.5 C. m.p. dms., works lb. .50 -

Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, tech. 6lb., dms lb. 45 -

Acetanilide tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26¼
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP, bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. .50 -
smaller lots lb. .56 -

Acetic anhydride dms. c.l. frt alld. E lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - .13½

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .74 - -
6lb. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - -
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - -

Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - -
6lb. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - -
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - -

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - -
6lb. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - -
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - -

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - -
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - -

Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.39

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - -

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- -

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb. .38½- -

Acid, abietic com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - -
l.c.l., works lb. .1390-
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- -
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - -
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - -
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - -
80%, bbls. 100 lbs.10.45 - -
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.14.50 - -
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs.24.00 -26.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.17.00 -19.00
tech. dms. c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 - -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - -
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - -

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - -
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh) bbls. same basis. lb. .55 - -

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, 6lb dms., works lb. .26½- -

Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic resub. bbls lb. 2.10 -
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - -

Arsenous (tech (see Arsenic, white). USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.24.50 - -
10-kilo lots kilo.24.85 - -
5-kilo lots kilo.25.25 - -
bots., kilo lots kilo.25.50 - -
500-gram lots kilo.26.00 - -

Battery, cbys. c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 2.40 - -
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20

Benzoic tech bbls. dms., 100 lbs or more lb. .40 - .43
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.120.75 - -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.50 - -
less ton lots, same basis. ton.171.50 - -
bbls., c.l., works ton.145.25 - -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.191.00 - -
less ton lots, same basis. ton.196.00 - -
bulk., c.l., works ton.116.75 - -
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.75 - -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.141.50 - -
less ton lots, same basis. ton.146.50 - -
bbls., c.l., works ton.120.25 - -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.00 - -
less ton lots, same basis. ton.171.00 - -
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - -
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.75 - -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.146.50 - -
less ton lots, same basis. ton.151.50 - -
bbls., c.l., works ton.125.25 - -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.00 - -
less ton lots, same basis. ton.176.00 - -
bulk, c.l., works ton.96.75 - -
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - -

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .38 - -
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- -
tankcars, works lb. .36½- -

Cacodylic, bots lb.10.00 11.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth. dms lb 4.00 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .49 - -

Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .49 - -

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .36 - .36½

Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - -

Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - -

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - -
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - -

Chromic, 99½ 99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - -
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½

USP (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 4.00

Citric, anhyd. gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - -
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - -
smaller lots lb. .27½- -
kgs. lb. .28½ - -

Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c per lb. higher

USP cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- -
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - -
smaller lots lb .28½ - -
kgs. lb. .29½- -
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- -
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - -
smaller lots lb. .25½ - -
kgs. lb. .26½ - -

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - -

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .29½- .30¾
double dist., dms lb. .31½- .32¾

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .21 - .22¼
double dist., dms lb. .21½- .22¾

Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.28 - -
207° C. tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207 C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - -
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - -
ret. dms. c.l. same basis. gal. 1.33 - -
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - -
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - -
petroleum, 195° to 213°C., non-ret. dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - -
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - -

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - -
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - -
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - 53
237° C to 255° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .59 - -
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .63
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - -
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - -
imported coaltar 75% at 215°C or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. 1.35 - 1.40

Crotonic 6lb dms. works lb 29 -

Cyanoacetic, tech bbls lb 90 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb.22.00 25.00

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs. works lb. .14 -

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - -
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- -
tanks, works lb. .31½- -

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - -

Folic bots. 6lb cns. kilo or more gram 2.00 -

Formic, 85%, cbys, c.l., works lb. .14 - -
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .20
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- -
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .20½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - -
smaller lots lb. 1.89 - -
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - -
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - -

Gamma dry ground bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - -
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - -

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 - .33
dms. lb. .16 - -
kgs. lb. .18 - -

Glutamic, laevo, 99%, 6lb. dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.45 - -
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - -

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .80 - -

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.67 - -
57%, cbys lb. 2.98 - -

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48% cbys., dlvd. E lb. .43 - -

Hydrochloric (see Acid muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls. works lb 1.00 - -
dilute, NF, 2% 5-lb bots lb. 37 - -

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	distr.	distilled	neut.	neutral
alld.	allowed	dist.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
ammo.	ammonia	dextro.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dlvd	delivered	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dms.	drums	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	dom.	domestic	Pac.	Pacific
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	E.	east	pf.	proof
		e.p.	end point	phos.	phosphate
Be.	Baume	equald.	equalized	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
bls.	bales	ffa.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
bots.	bottles	ffc.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
b.p.	boiling point	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
C.	centigrade	fus.	fused	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	gal.	gallon	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	gran.	granular	reg.	regular
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
cks.	casks	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
c.l.	car lots	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD.	specially denatured
cns.	cans	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
col.	color	incl.	included	S. E.	southeast
com'l	commercial	indust.	industrial	secs.	seconds
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	s.g.	specific gravity
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	ship't	shipment
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	solut.	solution
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than car lots	s.u.	standard unit
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	synth.	synthetic
ctns.	cartons	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
cyls.	cylinders	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	N.	nitrogen	W.	west
		nat.	natural	w.w.	water white
				whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 -
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1935

Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - -

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - -
tanks 6elle W Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - -

Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 - 1.32

USP, cbys lb. 78 -

J, bbls., works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - -

L, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - -

Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- -
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- -
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - -
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 -11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 -12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 -17.85
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .67

Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .33 - -
60%, dms lb. .30 - -

Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2560- .26
water white, dms lb. .2860- .27

Maleic, powd., dms lb. .37 - .38

Anhydride (see M).

Malic, dms lb. .50 - -

Mandelic, NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 -
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10

Metanilic dms., works lb. .57 -

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. 76 - -
less than truckload, works lb. 76½- .80

Molybdic, dms. 85%-92% works lb. .88 -

Monochloroacetic purified flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55
tanks, works ton.29.00 -31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80
tanks, works ton.31.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton.36.00 -38.00
CP USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms., l.c.l lb. .38 - -

Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - -
tanks, works lb. .12 - -
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - -
tanks, works lb. .19 - -

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)

(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias)

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - -

Nicotinic, USP, dms. frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30

Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° cbys. c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - -
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - -
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- -

Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).

Oleic (see Oil red)

Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)

Orthocresotinic dms. ton lots, works lb .82 -
smaller lots works lb .84 -

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- -
10,000 lbs., works lb .16½- -
smaller lots, works lb. .17½- -

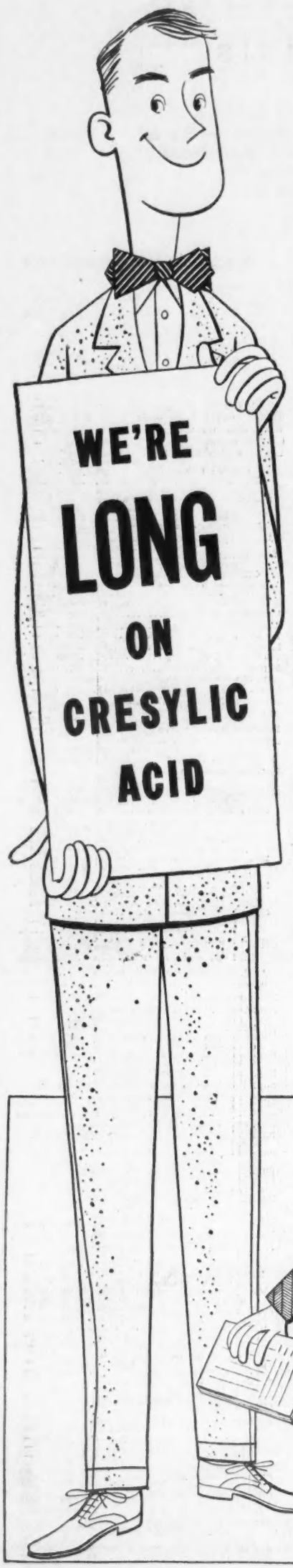
Palm oil white dist dms lb .21¼- 21¾

Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. .21¼- 21¾
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30

Para-aminosalicylic dms 1,000-lb lots or more lb 6.00 7.50
smaller lots lb 6.65 7.80

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Acetophenone).

Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - -



Acid, Paratoluidinmetasulphonic—Aldol

Acid, paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, chys., works lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges
Picramic, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, natural, dms., works. lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., extra, l.c.l., works, South gal. .31 - —
whse., N. Y. C. gal. .50 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls lb. .49 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works. lb. .62 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - .68
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .22½- .23¾
single dist., dms lb. .22 - .23¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .26¼- .27½
single-pressed, bgs lb. .25¾- .27
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .28½- .29¾
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .60 - .65
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.p., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton 16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 8.10
tanks, works ton 20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .22½- .23¾
hydrated, dms lb. .25 - .26
Tannic, tech., dms lb. .90 - .92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - —
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.58 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .39½- —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .41 - —
small dms. lb. .43 - .45
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., chys., basis 100% lb 1.60 1.80
tech., bbls., chys., basis 100% lb 1.40 —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb .20 - —
tanks, works lb .17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb 2.40 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T.2.4.5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.40 Nom.
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.00 1.25

Aconite leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls lb. .48 - .65
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - .60
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .24 - .25
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls lb. 1.40 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (eggs), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.86 - 1.88
powd., bbls lb. 1.90 - 1.92
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .85 - .90
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. Miss lb, .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld, E. of Miss. (see also Fusel oil, ref.) lb. .19 - —
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms, l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36½- —
ACS grade, dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½- —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .65 - .88
tech. dms. works, frt equald. lb. .45 .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾- .36¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30¾- .37¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .35
synthetic, normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb 2.75 - 3.20
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .79 - 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .83 - 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .67 - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½- 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½- 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.06
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .89½

Alcohol, denatured, SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79½- 1.05
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83½- 1.14
tanks, same basis gal. .67½- .91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.44
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .76½- 1.01
l.c.l., same basis gal. .80½- 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. .64½- .87
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .82½- 1.09
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86½- 1.18
tanks, same basis gal. .70½- .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .67 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 18.12 -18.15½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.16 -18.24½
tanks, same basis gal. 18.00 -18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c. l., same basis gal. 19.09 -19.12½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 19.13 -19.21½
tanks, same basis gal. 18.97 -18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms, c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .26¼- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91% dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .42 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .47 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.95
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms, c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns, Waverly, N. Y lb. .47 - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .42½- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .38 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .30½- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .26½- —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade dms gal. 1.33 1.48

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Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.06 • —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. 1.20 • —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 • 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 • 1.20
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .35 • .40
Allethrin, 100%, dms., 1 to 10 dm.-lots..lb.45.00 • —
smaller lots, works.....lb.50.00 -55.00
solution, 20%, dms., 100 lb.-lots, works..lb. 9.00 • —
10%, dms., works.....gal.37.75 • —
2%, dms., works.....gal. 7.75 • —
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 • .16½
Allyl bromide, cbys., works....lb. 1.45 • —
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 • —
Starch, solid, dms., works.....lb. .51 • —
solution, 40%, dms., works..lb. .25½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .38 • .39
powdered, cs.....lb. .48 • .49
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .35 • .36
Socotrine kgs.....lb. .35 • .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.75 • —
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld....lb. .83 • —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 • —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 2.00 • 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .41 • —
Alphapicoline ret. dms., c.l. works, frt. equald..lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .40 • —
Alphapinene tanks, South, works..gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd f.o.b. lb. .17 • —
Alphatocopherol, bots.....kilo.350.00 • —
Acetate, bots.....kilo.350.00 • —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .40 • .45
Alum, ammonium, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.30 • —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.05 • —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.20 • —
USP, burnt, bbls.....lb. .20 • .21
hydrous, bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 4.05 • —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.30 • —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.45 • —
USP, burnt, bbls.....lb. .20 • .21
hydrous, bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 • —
Soda, bbls., c.l. works....100 lbs. 3.25 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.25 • 5.50
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .14 • —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works...lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works....100 lbs. 2.80 • —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .27 • .28
Fluoride (ech anhyd. obls., c.l., works lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 • .13
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .10 • —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..ton.50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works.....ton 72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .17 • —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII fib dms., works. lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls.....obl. .38½- —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .39½
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 • —
pigs, 10,000 lbs.....lb. .18 • —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld..lb. .28½- —
Oleate, dms, precip lb. .35¼- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 • .15
kgs. ton, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 • .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 • .33
kgs. frt. alld lb. .31 • —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 • .37
kgs. frt. alld lb. .34 • —
600 mesh, dms. frt. alld. lb. .51 • .53
kgs. frt. alld lb. .50 • —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c per lb higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 • .86
unclassified, dms. frt. alld. lb. .16 • .17
kgs. frt. alld lb. .15 —
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .50½- —
standard, dms lb. .41 • —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .97½- —
standard, dms.....lb. .68½- —
rubber comp., dms.....lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms...lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms.....lb. .59 • —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100 lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm. 3c per lb for 10-lb. can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

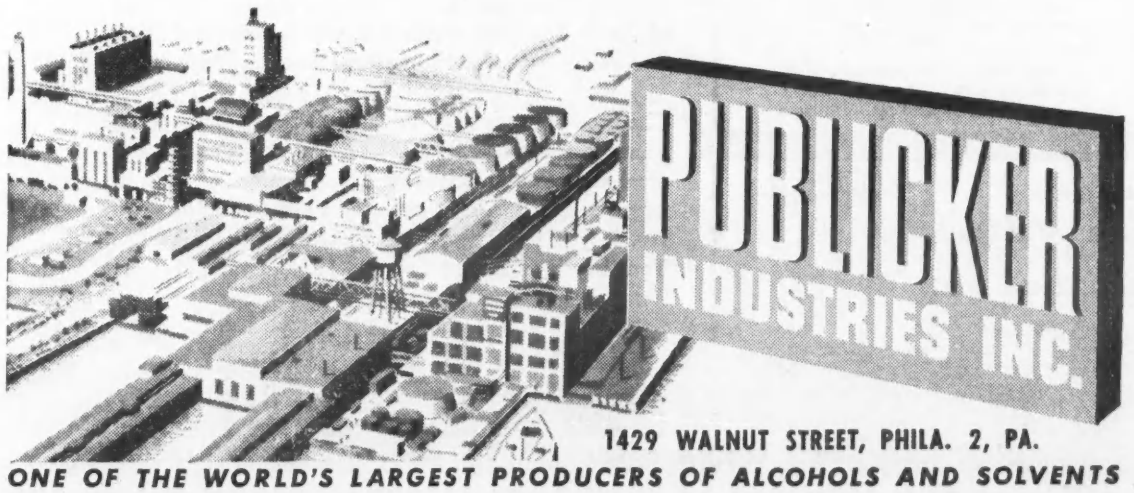
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .42 • .43
l.c.l.....lb. .43 • —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .42 • .43
l.c.l.....lb. .43 • —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .42 • .43
l.c.l.....lb. .43 • —
Sulphate com'l bulk c.l. works, 100 lbs 1.65 • —
ground, bgs, works.....ton.33.00 • —
lump, bgs., works.....ton.36.00 • —
Iron free, bgs c.l. works frt equald 100 lbs 3.25 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 • 6.15
NF gran dms works lb .27 .28
powd dms works lb .32 .33
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris gray bots.....oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .94 • 1.03
Aminomethylpropanol, cns dms. works lb. .60 • —
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .47 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .45 • —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms..lb. 5.60 • 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP bots., dms...lb. 6.00 • 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton.79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1....lb. .17 • .17½
2.....lb. .19 • .19½
3.....lb. .21 • .21½
4.....lb. .16 • .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton.80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 • —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.25 • —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton.75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 • —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .81 • 1.06
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works..ton.312.00 • —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.375.00 • —
less ton lots, ex whse..ton.380.00 • —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 • —
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .33 • .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .38 • .39
dms.....lb. .39 • .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.

Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 • .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 • —
Citrate, dibasic, obls.....lb. .75 • —
dms.....lb. .80 • .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb 2.40 • —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.01 • 4.11
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works..lb. .42½- —
kgs., works.....lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .21½- —
tech., obls., works.....lb. .37 • —
dms., works.....lb. .39 • —
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs..lb. .85 • —
metal grade, kgs.....lb. .90 • —
tech. grade, bbls., kgs.....lb. .80 • —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.69.50 • —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.76.55 • —
domestic, bgs., western works, ton.61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.48.50 • —
Oleate, dms, precip.....lb. 23¼- —
Oxalate, fine gran. dms.....lb. .25 • .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l. works..ton.222.00 • —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.285.50 • —
less ton lots, ex whse....ton.290.00 • —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .50 • .75
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .30 • .35

Ammonium phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
dibasic NF V, obls dms.....lb. .40 —
tech., bgs. c.l., works.....lb. .06 —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½ —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 1.34 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb .12 .13
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb .18 .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens..ton.32.00 -45.00
converters', Gulf and Atlantic ports..ton.50.50 • —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd or frt. alld lb .09 —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 • .19
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 • .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.40 • 1.60
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 • 1.90
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., works lb. .65 • —
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 • —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 • —
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic bots..lb.36.00 -40.00
monobasic, bots.....lb.34.00 —
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 6.50 • 7.00
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 6.50 • 7.00
monobasic, dms.....lb 6.25 —
Sulphate, dextro, dms.....lb.34.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 6.50 • 7.00

PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:
ETHYL ALCOHOL
• Pure (USP) • Denatured
• Proprietary Solvent • Anhydrous (200 proof)
ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE • ACETIC ACID
ETHYL ACETATE • ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE • PACO SOLVENT

WHETHER you're filling a formula that calls for ethyl alcohol as "2 ccm sp. vini sicat ux" or using a tank car a day, Publicker can supply you with products of known purity and absolute uniformity—always. And, while our productive capacity is the world's largest, we consider Quality Control and Customer Service of greater importance in warranting your patronage.



1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.
ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLS AND SOLVENTS

Amyl Acetate—Black, Bone

Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .28 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½ - —
E. of Miss. R. lb. .22½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Nitrite USP bots lb 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Angelica root dom. bls. lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls lb. .75 - .85
Angostura bark, bls lb. .48 - .50
Aniline oil, dms, c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .18 - .19
t.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .17 - .18
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs. lb. .38½ - .40
aifoat, bgs lb. .38 - —
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Mexican, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Turkish, bgs lb. .21½ - .22½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Annatto powder dms lb. .24 - .25
Seed, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
90%, bbls. works lb 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .42 - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .42½ - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - .45
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - .46
c.l., works, Idaho lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Sulphide 62-64%, bgs. f.t. alld., dlvd lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, works lb. .50 - .52
solution, cbys lb. .29 - .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Apomorphine, USP, bots lb. 23.40 - 23.65
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo 70.00 - 90.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity) 28.00 - —
Arnica, flowers, bls lb. .42 - .50
root, bls lb 1.45 —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal, lump cols., prompt ship lb .80 .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb No stocks.
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .40 —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .08½
Asafetida, cs. lb. .35 - .38
powd, bbls, dms lb .50 .53
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous N Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 1,137.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 587.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 379.00 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 3R, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 24.50 - —

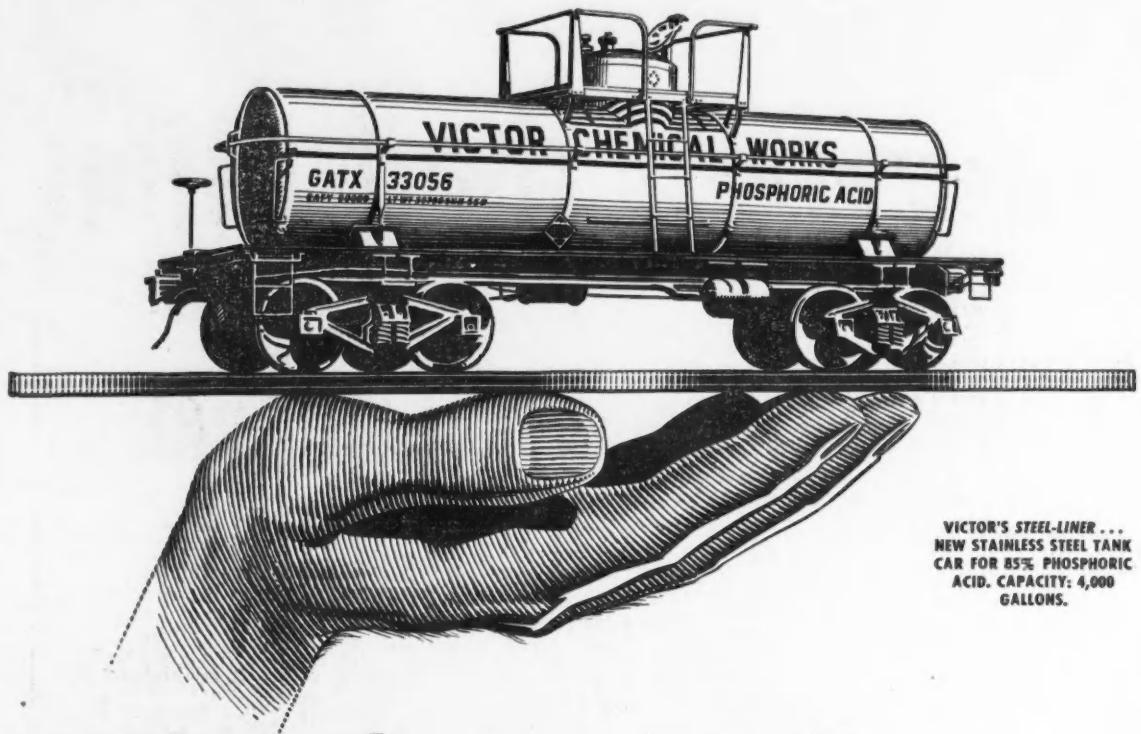
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for t.c.l. lots.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt. ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½ - .10
Asphaltum, petroleum, steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.75 - 10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 5.75 - 6.35

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .50 - .55
tree bark, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 82.50 - 87.50
smaller lots, works ton. 92.50 - 97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .30 - .35
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb. .19 - .21
tech., crystals bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.30 - 10.80
Chromate (see Barium chromate, frt. equald).
Dioxide, dms., works lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16¾ - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton 55.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 90.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 100.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9.40 - 12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 19.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton 20.00 - —
water-grd., paper, bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37.60 - 37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 53.45 - 61.75
Bauxite, bulk mines ton 8.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .60 - .70
Root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bentonite 200 mesh, bgs., works ton 12.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .73 - .85
tech., cbys., dms lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 - .0225
t.c.l., works, unit lb. .0210 - .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¾ - —
t.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335 - —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - —
Chicago district gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnesota Polo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald, lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys, dms, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .24½
Peroxide, pure, fib, ctns., works, lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech, cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
High grade, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.80 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 8.90 - 9.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½ - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb. 1.70 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 98%, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls lb .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 4.85
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.32 - 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib, dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib, dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib, dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., t.c.l., ship't point lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - .22¾

Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.



VICTOR'S *STEEL-LINER* . . . NEW STAINLESS STEEL TANK CAR FOR 85% PHOSPHORIC ACID. CAPACITY: 4,000 GALLONS.

with emphasis on service . . .

PHOSPHORIC ACID USES:

Manufacture of:
yeast, sugar, soft drinks, imitation jellies, gelatin, pharmaceuticals

Rustproofing, engraving, railroad car cleaning, refining oil and gasoline, preserving silage

Weighting silk, dyeing textiles

Chemical polishing and electro-polishing metals, bright-dip baths for aluminum

Manufacture of phosphates, dental cements, glue, ceramics, glass, metal treating compounds, explosives, fertilizers

Containers for Victor Phosphoric Acid:

TANK CARS,

55 GAL. STAINLESS STEEL DRUMS,

13 GAL. GLASS CARBOYS.

New uses for phosphoric acid are continuously being developed. Some of these new applications require tank car quantities of this important, versatile material.

To provide carload service for 85% acid customers, Victor has introduced a new stainless steel tank car which is specially equipped with steam heating coils. Shipping 85% phosphoric acid in the usual rubber lined tank cars is not advisable. Users of tank car quantities of Victor 85% phosphoric acid find it easier and more convenient to unload the material from the Steel-Liner.

The Steel-Liner is another example of the importance Victor places on SERVICE. As always, Victor's technical and research scientists are searching for ways to improve and develop chemicals and services to industry. If you have a product problem, contact Victor! Your inquiry should prove profitable to you!

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
141 West Jackson Boulevard • Chicago 4, Illinois
A. R. Maas Chemical Co., Division • 4570 Ardine St., South Gate, California

Black, carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .16 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - .065
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - .105
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- .08
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- .0840
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- .13
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .077 - .33
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .50 - .32
root, bls lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 - .75
tree bark, bls lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 105.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -140.00
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
pulp, 66⅔% bbls, c.l., works, ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.83.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 9.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 9.50 - —
soluble, bgs., cs lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .57 - .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls. litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls, same basis lb. 15 .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80% bbls, same basis lb 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Prussian, Russian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, reactive, (80% color strength), bbls., same basis lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb 3.75 - —
tungstic, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls, same basis lb 31 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis, lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls. lb. 5.00 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Tungstic, kgs, same basis lb 2.60 2.70

Blue dry colors dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn. Tex (El Paso, 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .03 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton 75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 -70.50
Chicago, works ton.65.00 -70.00
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic, precip)
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .18 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb 40 - 45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, crns. lb 2.25 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified cs., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 2.60
cbys lb. 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.35 5.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see Al).
Gold litho, crns, dms. works, lb. .50 - .60
moulding crns. dms. works, lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, crns., dms., works lb. .95 1.10
radiator, crns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Brown iron oxide synth, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Brown, umber, burnt, Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs, same basis, lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls, works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, crns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, crns., 100 ozs oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .29 .35
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .45 - .48
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .16 - .18
cut and sifted bls lb. .22 - .24
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .29¾- .36¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .37¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .35
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —

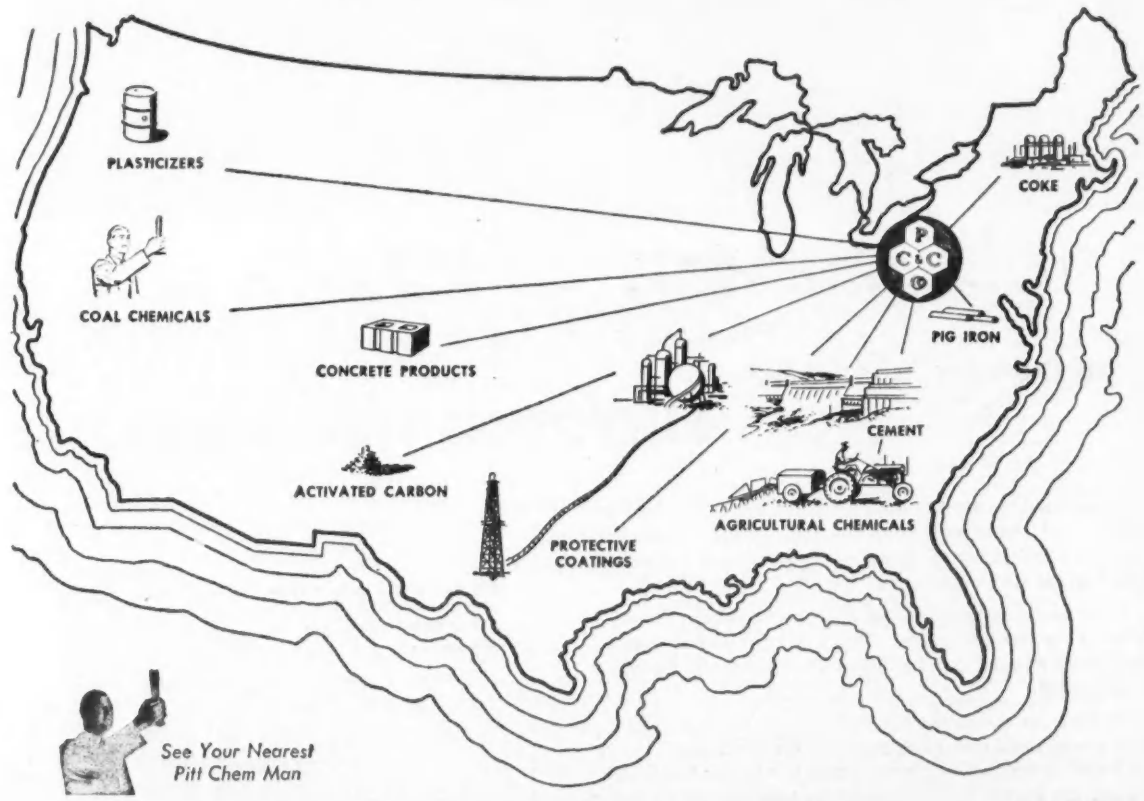
Black, Carbon—Caffeine Hydrobromide

Butyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms lb 42 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 - —
Oleate, redd, dms, l.c.l. works lb .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, tars lb 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt equald lb 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., anhyd., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 5.80 - —
anhydrous, dms 100 lbs. or more lb 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms, 100 lbs or more lb 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots lb 6.70 Nom.

Serving the Nation
with Basic Products for
INDUSTRY and AGRICULTURE



See Your Nearest Pitt Chem Man

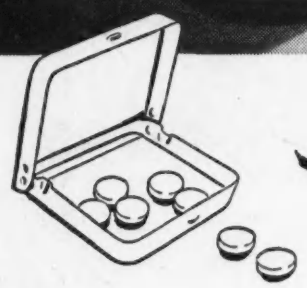
W&D 3479

PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO. GRANT BUILDING, PITTSBURGH 19, PA.
OFFICES: New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Tulsa • Houston • Los Angeles • San Francisco

Calamine, USP—Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate Flake

Calamine, USP dms..... lb. .27 - .29
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs lb. .30 - .32
imported bleached, bls... lb 70 Nom
stripped, bls..... lb. .40 - .45
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit. .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate dealers dms. c.l. whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .12 - .13
Bromide, NF, jars..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l. dlvd ton 121.00 —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 52.00 -82.00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls..... lb. .30 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald, lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms.... lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls., dms..... lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works..... lb. .90 - —
Hypochloride, cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms. lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars..... lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller quantities, works. lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
feed grade, bgs., 15 tons, works, ton.105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton 115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton.125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs. 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. 7.20 - 7.50
Calcium phytate, bgs., works.... lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., wurks. lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .44 - .45
l.c.l., works..... lb. .45 - .46
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works. lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls..... lb. .55 - .80
Calomel, USP, powd., dms..... lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.80 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis.....100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - .55
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .85 - .93
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .55½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .61 - —
smaller lots..... lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .94 - —
smaller lots..... lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs..... lb. .65 - .70
powd., bxs. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Russian, bgs. ..... lb 3.85 - 3.90
powd. bxs. ..... lb. 4.00 4.10
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper..lb. 4.65 - 6.50
from African pepper.....lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls.....gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch.....lb. .24 - .24½
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works..lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, c.p., dms., works. lb. .10½- .11½
NF, cbys..... lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld..lb. .06 - —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- .08¼
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works ... lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs. lb. 4.00 - 4.05
medium, cs.....lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Cardamom fruit, decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 4.00 Nom.
Ceylon, bgs.....lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Guatemala, cs.....lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Indian, cs .....lb 3.65 - 3.70
Mangalore type, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.55
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Ceylon, bgs.....lb. 2.90 - 2.95
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd. lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls.. 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram..gm. .67½- —
tins, works.....gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per tins, gram..lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can. 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram..lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns..lb. 7.86 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units..lb. .18 - —
3,330 A units per gram...lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works..milli. units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots. ..... lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .44 - .49
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .44 - .45
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .45 - .46
imp. acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock..lb. .40½- .40¾
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .39 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N.J. lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis... lb. .22¼- —
dm. l.c.l. same basis... lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls....lb. .18 - .18½
longstick, cracked.....lb. .22 - .22½
shipment, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
shortstick, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
shipment, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs..lb. .17½- .18
broken, bls ..... lb. .16½- .17
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, lbs lb. .26 - .26½
broken, bls .....lb. .23½- .24
unscraped, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
broken, bls.....lb. .23 - .23½
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
afloat .....lb. .34 - .35
medium, bls .....lb. .40 - .41
thin, bls., afloat.....lb. .57 - .57½
Cassia, buds, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cassia fistula, bskts ..... lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports, long ton..lb.275.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works..unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Castoreum, natural, cns ..... lb. 7.00 -30.00
artificial, cns. ..... lb. 9.00 9.25
Catechol, CP cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms. works..... lb 4.00 - —
Catnip leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .34 - .34½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxyn scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake ctns., works, frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .53 - —
regular, black dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works..lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .71 - —

Continental is the largest producer of utility containers in the U. S. The Continental line of steel containers includes lug cover pails, utility cans, flaring pails and closed-head drums in light and heavy gauges. After serving their original purpose, they can be re-used in many different ways.



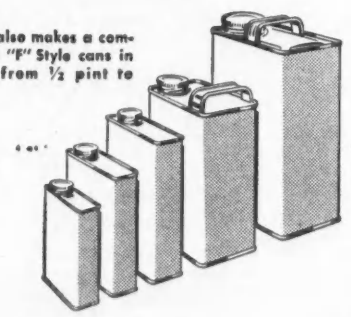
Sure Relief FOR SHIPPING HEADACHES

Damaged shipments are a headache. They put a dent in profits and strain customer relations. Those headaches will leave in a hurry when heavier products are packed in Continental steel containers.

Continental's rugged pails and drums are built to take it. They give top protection during every mile of travel, weather the roughest handling, and come up beaming sales appeal.

There's no question that it is sound salesmanship to put trade-mark and sales message on the side of every pail and drum that's shipped—and the better the lithography the better the salesmanship. Continental's master lithographers have the skill and experience to lithograph steel containers in colors and designs that really sing. Another good sales idea is to standardize labels . . . give the entire line a family appearance.

Continental also makes a complete line of "F" Style cans in every size from ½ pint to one gallon.



CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

Eastern Division: 122 E. 42nd St., New York 17 • Central Division: 135 So. La Salle St., Chicago 3 • Pacific Division: Russ Building, San Francisco 4

Cellulose acetate-butyrate molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .65 • —
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .53 • —
Triacetate, flake ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .52 • —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.....lb. 1.25 • —
Oxalate, NF bbls., bgs., works..lb. .70 • .75
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works..lb. 1.75 - 1.85
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton 40.00 • —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton 32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton 55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs.lb. .80 • .85
Roman, bls.....lb. .80 • .85
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 • .32
5-ton lots, works.....lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works.....lb. .27 • .50
Bone, NF, bbls.....lb. .23 • —
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 51.80 • —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton 49.80 • —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works ton 46.80 -59.00
lump, bgs., extra, returnable c.l., works ton 41.80 -45.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 38 80 -43.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton 40.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton 40.00 -50.00
lump bgs. c.l., works, South ton 40.00 • —
l.c.l., works, South ton 40 00 -50.00
bulk c.l., works, South ton 30.00 • —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0475 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 • —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1032 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1102 - .1202
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%, 300 mesh, bgs. c.l., works..ton 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works.....ton 13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 9.50 -10.00
99 75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10 00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ton 11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton 13.00 • —
paper bgs. c.l. works. ton 16.00 • —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me..gross ton 19.00 -40.00
powd., bgs. c.l., ex dock net ton 35 00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse net ton 45 00 -60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms. c.l., works lb. .23 • —
l.c.l., works lb .24 • —
tanks, works lb 21 • —
Hydrate, USP, jars.....lb. 1.10 • —
Chloramine F NF bbls. works lb 75 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 • .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 • .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .15 • —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works. c.l. lb. .58 • —
same basis, l.c.l. lb. .59 • .60
125, 1,000 cps., same basis, c.l. lb. .60 • —
l.c.l.....lb. .61 • .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points..lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.70 • —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.20 • —
2 cars, same basis..100 lbs. 3.80 • —
1 car, same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 • —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 • .20
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20 • .22
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16 • —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 • .33
Chloroisatin-2-toluidine, bbls. lb 1.38 • —
Chlorophyll, 4% oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, pails, tins lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots.....lb. 1.50 • —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .95 • —
100 lbs., same basis..... lb. .97 • —
25 lbs., same basis ..... lb. 1.22 • —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.50 • —
5-lb. pkg. ..... lb 9 00 • —
1-lb pkg. ..... lb 9 50 • —
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 2.30 2.55
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 2.55
Chromium acetate powd. 72% Cr bbls. works lb No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls., works.... lb. .08½- —
cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
8½% bbls., works.....lb. .09 • —
cbys.....lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride bbls., works lb 44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome)
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate solid, bbls..... lb 49 • —
Trioxide, NF, bots..... lb .82 • —
Yellow (see Yellow chrome)
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.....lb. 7.65 -10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs..lb. .35 • .46
yellow broken bgs ... lb. .32 .35
Cinchonidine cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 • .72
Sulphate, cns. 100 ozs ... oz. .37 • .40½
Cinchonine, cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 .65
Sulphate, NF cns. 100 ozs oz. .30½ 42
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 4.05
Standard density dms. same basis lb 3.50 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms. frt. adjusted lb 4.50 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms .... lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.... lb. .43 • .44
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 6.75 • 9.00
Citronellal, bots., dms ..... lb 4.35 7 75
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 3.95 5.25
Civet, artificial, bots.....lb.13.75 -15.00
natural, bots.....oz. 4.00 - 5.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .42 • .44
afloat, bgs.....lb. .40 • .41
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .44 • .45
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
imported, bgs lb No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld.lb. .60 • —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .62 • —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld..lb. .57 • —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .59 • —

CMC, tech., low and medium vis., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., 100% basis..lb. .46 • —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis..lb. .48 • —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 • —
l.c.l., ex-whse.....gal. .26 • —
tanks, ex-whse.....gal. .14½- —
refd., resale, bbls. c.l., ex-whse. gal. .25 • —
l.c.l., ex-whse.....gal. .27 • —
tanks, ex-whse .....gal. .15 —
Cobalt, acetate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.11 • —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., works..lb. 1.84 • —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06½ - —
Hydrate, 60.3% Co., bbls.....lb. 2.41 • —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms.....lb. .38¼- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whse..lb. 2.10 • —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse..lb. 2.17 • —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate 20.1% Co., bbls.....lb. .96 • —
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.60 • —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs..lb. 1.49 • —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms..lb. .26½ - —
Sulphate, bgs., 21% Co., kgs..lb. 1.22¼ - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz.15.00 • —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots.oz.11 75 • —
Cochineal, gray, bgs .....lb. .67 • .68
silver Teneriffe bgs.....lb. .69 • .70
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .17 • .18
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .81 • .86
Codeine, NF cns. 100 ozs ..... oz.13.25 • —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs... oz.11.85 • —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz.10.25 • —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs .. oz.10.75 • —

Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black root, bls .....lb. .20 • .25
Blue, root, bls .....lb. .17 • .18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.....oz.79.00 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls.....lb. .60 • .70
Seed, bgs.....lb. 1.10 • 1.20
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .34 • —
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .35½- —
Colocynth, pulp, bls .....lb. .30 • .35
Colombo, root, bls.....lb. .15 • .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs .....lb. .30 • .35
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .20 • .24
Copaiba balsam cns., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38 • —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works....lb. .22 • .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works..lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works.....lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots.....lb. 2.40 • —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .523 • .543
Gluconate, cns., dms .....lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd .....lb. .24½- —
Naphthenate, liquid 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld..lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate tech., cryst. bbls., works, lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls...lb. .27 • —
solid 10% Cu, bbls .....lb. .39 • —
Oxide, black, bbls., works.....lb. .39 • .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l..lb. .41 • .47
l.c.l.....lb. .43 • .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld..lb. .24¼ None.
Quinolate, fib. dms .....lb. 3.50 • —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .49½- —

Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate—Cottonseed Meal

Copper sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 • 9.80
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.80
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works. lb. .1470- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 • —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .2435- —
l.c.l., works .....2585- —
USP, gran., cryst., dms.....lb. .1470- .2500
Undecylenate, dms .....lb. 2.50 2.75
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton 20.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton 14.00 • —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton 290.00 • —
Pacific ports.....ton 285.00 • —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .26 • .26½
Italian, bgs lb No stocks
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .35 • .36
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs min. 100 lbs. 7.03 • —
bbls., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 7.09 • —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.31 • —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.46 • —
Cornsilk, bls..... lb 15 .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.68 • —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.53 • —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .28 • .30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs. dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 • —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk Memphis..ton 82.05 • —

with EPON® RESIN

Your surface coatings can excel in ALL THESE QUALITIES

HIGHER CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

. . . excellent resistance to detergents, caustic, and many acids and stain-producing materials.

BETTER ADHESION

. . . EPON Resins are superior in both adhesion and toughness. Even *unprimed* zinc die castings can be finished with a *single coat* of enamel based on EPON Resins.

GREATER FLEXIBILITY

. . . coupled with extreme hardness in both air dried and baked films.

Although demand has far outstripped even the expanded production of Epon Resins, you will want to provide the advantages of this basically new resin in your future formulations.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18 • Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

IN CANADA: Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Toronto • Montreal • Vancouver

Coumarin—Dill Seed

Coumarin, NF, cns	lb	3.00 - 3.25
powd., cans	lb.	3.25 - 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	1.10 - 1.20
Craneshill root, bls	lb.	.55 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5.000 lbs. one ship	lb.	.34½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs	lb.	.35 - .36
Creosote coaltar, crude tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.41 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works	gal.	.188 - —
NF, beechwood, cbys., dms.	lb.	1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms	gal.	.31 - 33
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	2.80 - 2.90
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.158 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.155 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.168 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.161½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works	lb.	.22 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs	lb.	.55 - .60
powd., cs	lb.	.65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls	lb.	.55 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs	lb.	.33 - .34
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.33 - .34
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.06¾- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts	ton.	54.00 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis, unit-ton.		2.60 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾- —
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.35½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.34 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.26½- .30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 - .31
tanks, works	lb.	.25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.36½- —
Cyclopropane, USP 1 lb. cyls. works,	cyl.	40.00 - —
6 oz. cvls., works	cyl.	10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots	gal.	.32 - —
100-gal. lots	gal.	.31 - —
200-gal. lots	gal.	.30 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald.	lb.	.53 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.59 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.35 - .37
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.55 - .60
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51½- —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.49 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.49½- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.42 - .50
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.44 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40½- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.36 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs. works	ton.	49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works	ton.	62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½%P, paper bgs. works	ton.	50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.11 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls	lb.	.21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls	lb.	.35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms	lb.	30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms	lb.	7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y.	100 lbs.	8.72 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.87 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.46 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.61 - —
Dextrin, corn, dark, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.56 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.71 - —
white paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.30 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.45 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.		
Potato, bgs	lb.	.0860- .0910
Dextrose, USP dms	lb.	.17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).		
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots. 100 grams.		4.50 - —
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).		
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	No prices.
Dianisidin, dms	lb.	1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	50.00 -52.00
California	ton.	38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast.	ton.	62.00 - —
California	ton.	50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.75¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.76¾- —
tanks, works	lb.	.74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40½- .40¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41½- .41¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.69¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.62 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42¾- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.40 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64¼- —
tanks, works	lb.	.61½- —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works	lb.	.75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).		
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).		
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).		
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.41¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.42 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.40 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.51 - —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½- .34¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35½- .35¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32½- .33
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¾- —
tanks, works	lb.	.15½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.63¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.60½- —
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.28 - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.46½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.27¾ - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28¾ - —
tanks, works	lb.	.26 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.20¼ - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¾ - —
tanks, works	lb.	.18½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¼ - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26¾ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24¼ - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾ - —
tanks, works	lb.	.22½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.42½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.67½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots	kilo.	180.00 -240.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots	gram.	12.50 -18.00
powd., bots	oz.	25.00 -30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls	lb.	1.10 - 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	8.00 - 9.60
Diglycol, laurate, dms	lb.	.35 - .38
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.31 - —
Stearate, dms.	lb.	No prices.
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52¾- —
tanks, works	lb.	.50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more	gram.	.324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials	vial.	.384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials	vial.	1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms	lb.	2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms	lb.	1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.07½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41¾- .42
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42¾- .43
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.14 - .15

ORONITE POLYBUTENES

help make a variety of products better

Oronite Polybutenes have been tried and proven in many applications. They are produced in selected grades of viscosity, carefully engineered and application tested to meet exacting requirements. Broad scale use of these products attests to the ability of Oronite to combine quality and quantity in the production of basic ingredients for better products.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS

A partial list of other Oronite Chemicals

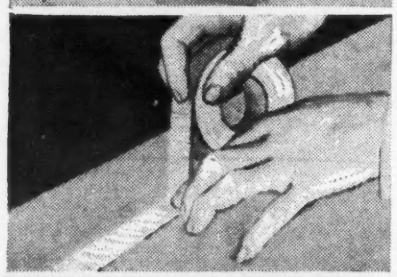
NOTICE
Some of the following, including the Polybutenes, are currently in short supply.

Detergent Alkane
Detergent Slurry
Detergent D-40
Detergent D-60
Wetting Agents
Lubricating Oil Additives
Cresylic Acids
Gas Odorants
Sodium Sulfonates
Purified Sulfonate
Naphthenic Acids
Phthalic Anhydride
Ortho Xylene
Para Xylene
Xylol
Aliphatic Acid
Hydroformer Catalyst

Here are 3 major uses for Oronite Polybutenes

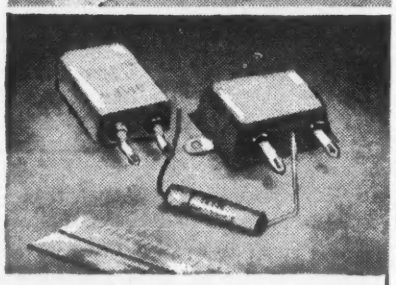
MOLDED RUBBER SPECIALTIES

As plasticizers and softening agents, Oronite Polybutenes increase tear resistance, improve molding characteristics, inhibit bloom and aid pigment dispersion in a wide variety of molded rubber products . . . (in everything from garden hose to noise and vibration insulation compounds and hot water bottles).



ADHESIVES

Oronite Polybutenes contribute outstanding adhesive and tackiness properties to industrial and surgical tapes, and label adhesives. Used either in natural form or in emulsions, they aid stability and add to moisture resistance.



ELECTRICAL INSULATION

Because of their high dielectric strength and low power factor, Oronite Polybutenes are excellent impregnating agents for paper insulation. These polybutenes are stable and tacky and are resistant to moisture and oxidation.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

30 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF. — STANDARD OIL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y. — 800 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.
824 WHITNEY BLDG., NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

2198

Dimethyl chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .55 • —
tanks, works lb. .51 • —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾- .31¾
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 • .30
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .79¾- —
tanks, works lb. .77 • —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
t.c.l. works lb. .16 • —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40% dms., cl., works, basis 100% lb. .37 • .38
t.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½- .38¼
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .32 • —
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 • —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 • —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1 40 • —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald. lb. .57 • —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms. lb. .20 • —
purified, dms lb. .22 • —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 • —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17 • —
Dinitrophenol, obls lb. .34 • —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .10 • —
refd., dms lb. .21 • —
Dinonylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 • —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, works lb. .12 • —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .48 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 • —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41½- .42
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42½- .43
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .40 • —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b., works ton.17.00 • —
325 mesh, same basis ton.20.00 • —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms. ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 • —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 • —
Dioxan, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .37 • —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .38 • —
t.c.l. gal. .39 • —
t.c.l., whse., N. Y. gal. .58 • —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .35 • —
t.c.l., works, South gal. .46 • —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .52 • —
Diphenyl, obls., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .16 • .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 • .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .47 • —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. lb. .28 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tankcars, works lb. .25 • —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 • —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .43 • —
smaller lots lb. .44 • —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16¾- .17
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .31 • —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .95 • —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. No stocks.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .21 • —
tanks, works lb. .19 • —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 • —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.35 • —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 • —
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .13 • —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls lb. .26 • .28
imp., Nr, cut, bls lb. .30 • .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica lb. .11 • .13
Dragon s blood, drops, cs lb. .45 • .47
mass, cs lb. .90 • 1.00
reeds, cs lb. 1.60 • 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns. lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb 4.55 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No 1, cns. lb.10.95 • —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb.13.55 • —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.16.10 • —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb.16.10 • —
No. 6, cns. lb.16.10 • —
No. 7, cns. lb.14.80 • —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb.10.95 • —
No. 4, cns. lb.20.05 • —
No. 5, cns. lb 5.70 • —
No. 10, cns. lb.20.70 • —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb 3.75 • —
No. 9, cns. lb 3.75 • —
No. 10, cns. lb 3.00 • —
No. 11, cns. lb 2.25 • —
No. 12, cns. lb 3.00 • —
No. 17, cns. lb 10.95 • —
No. 18, cns lb.24.00 • —
No. 19 cns. lb.20.05 • —
No. 21, cns. lb 4.70 • —
No. 22, cns. lb 10.95 • —
No. 28 cns. lb.24.65 • —
No. 33, cns lb 17.45 • —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb 16 10 • —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb 10.95 • —
No. 8, cns. lb 10.95 • —
No. 10, cns. lb 13.50 • —
No. 11, cns. lb 13.90 • —
No. 22, cns. lb 9.15 • —
No. 33, cns. lb.14.65 • —
No. 37, cns. lb.13.55 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 • —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb. 1.18 • —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150% lb. 2.25 • —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 • —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 • —
593 Diamine green B ZN conc, 150% lb. .97 • —
598 Congo brown GG, conc, 150% lb. 1.46 • —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 • —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 • —
640 Tartrazine conc lb. 1.46 • —
655 Auramine conc lb. 1.85 • —
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst lb. 2.10 • —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 • —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb. 3.65 • —
671 Brilliant blue E lb. 1.73 • —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 • —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 • —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 • —
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc, 200% lb. 3.75 • —
729 Victoria blue B conc lb. 2.79 • —
739 Green SN extra lb. 2.41 • —
749 Rhodamine B extra lb. 4.33 • —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc, 175% lb. 3.11 • —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 • —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 • —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 • —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 • —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb. 2.59 • —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb. 2.91 • —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 • —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 • —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 • —
double paste lb. 4.00 • —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 • —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 • —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 • —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 • —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 • —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 • —
double paste lb. 3.35 • —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 • —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 • —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, lb. 2.31 • —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 • —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18 • —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 • —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 • —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 • —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 • —

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DDT Government Specifications
2, 4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)
MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble—Fluorspar

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.81	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.89	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.72	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	—
Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.37	—
Yellow, C	lb.	1.18	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.22	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Auramine, O	lb	1.85	—
Black, basic, blue	lb	1.21	—
Jet	lb.	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B conc	lb.	1.55	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.86	—
Chrysoidine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y, extra	lb.	.64	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	3.08	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	2.10	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	4.33	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.90	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Azo rubine R, extra, conc	lb.	1.04	—
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.86	—
Orange, Acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.90	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.65	.70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.30	1.32
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid	lb.	.98	1.02
tanners, bbls	lb.	.07½	.08
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Elecampane root bls	lb.	.22	.25
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.35
powd., bbls, bxs	lb	.40	.45
select, bndls	lb.	.50	.55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	38.75	—
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anny drous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.98	—
nydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate cryst, tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.37	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP bots., 100 grams	gram	.50	.60
Epsom salt, tech, bgs, c.l., works, 100 lbs		2.15	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs		2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs		2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal, 100 lbs		3.10	—
smaller lots, 100 lbs		3.35	—
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo		140.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	No prices.	
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.00	50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots	oz.	33.00	34.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	32.00	36.00

Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).

Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32½	—

Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).

Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.12	—
25 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.30	—
anesthesia, USP, hospital, ens.	lb.	.75	.90
industrial, USP dms, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¾	.09¼
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½	.10
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	.07½
Nitrous, conc, bots, 100 lb. lots	lb	1.03	1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19¾	.21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20¾	.22¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13	.20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20¼	.22
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼	.23
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.18½	.20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20¼	.22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼	.22¼
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.18½	.20¼
NF, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24	.25

Ethyl acetate, synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.

	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
85-98%, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	.59½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	.60½
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck-load, works	lb.	.49¾	—
less than truckload, dlvd	lb.	.58¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.48¾	—
Benzoate, dms	lb.	.70	.75
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.41	.43
Butyrate, bots	gal.	5.10	6.00
ens, works	lb.	.68	.87
dms, works	lb	60	—
Carbamate (see Urethane)			
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.18	.20
cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
USP, bbls., cyls	lb.	.22	.24
Cinnamate, ens	lb.	2.25	2.50
Formate, dms	lb.	.65	.70
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works	lb.	3.90	4.40
Iodide, bots., works	lb.	3.30	4.27
cbys., works	lb.	3.00	—
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.42¼	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truck-load, works	lb.	.50	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½	.60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous)			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	.95	1.50
Oleate, dms, l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms, works,	lb.	.55	—

Ethylaiphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).

Etnytanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l	lb.	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.33½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks	lb.	.32	—
Ethylcellulose, 6b dms, 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.73	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.75	.83
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies,	lb.	.10	—

Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.26¼	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27¼	—
tanks, frt. dlvd	lb.	.19¼	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)			
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.48	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.46	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
Diethylether, dms, l.c.l. works	lb.	.55	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.22¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.20¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17½	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Monostearate, dms	lb.	.33	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz.	11.85	—
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidine)			
Ethylvanillin, ens., 3 lbs. or more	lb.	6.75	—
smaller lots	lb	6.80	6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, ens., dms	lb.	3.00	3.50
Euphorbia, pil, herb, bls	lb.	16	.18
Eugenol, pure, USP, ens	lb.	3.42	4.25
Euphorbia, herb, bls	lb.	.18	.20

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton	20.00	22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., dark, bgs	lb.	.12½	.14
French, bgs	lb.	.14½	Nom.
Indian, bgs	lb.	.16	Nom.
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.14	Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs	lb.	.11	.11½
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.07¼	.07½
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.07	.07¼
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate)			
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron-glycerophosphate).			
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite).			
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric)			
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.18	—
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.20	—
Fir balsam, Canada, ens	gal.	31.50	32.50
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.55	3.25
Fishberries, bgs	lb	20	.25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area	ton.	140.00	—
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto, area	ton.	130.00	132.50
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	48.50	50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2 grd., bulk, mine, c.l.	ton.	47.00	48.00
85% CaF_2 grd., bulk, mine	ton.	41.50	—
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.	ton.	38.00	—
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.	ton.	38.00	40.00
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine	ton.	39.00	—
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l	ton.	40.00	—
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.	ton.	41.00	43.00
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York	ton.	37.00	—

FORMALDEHYDE

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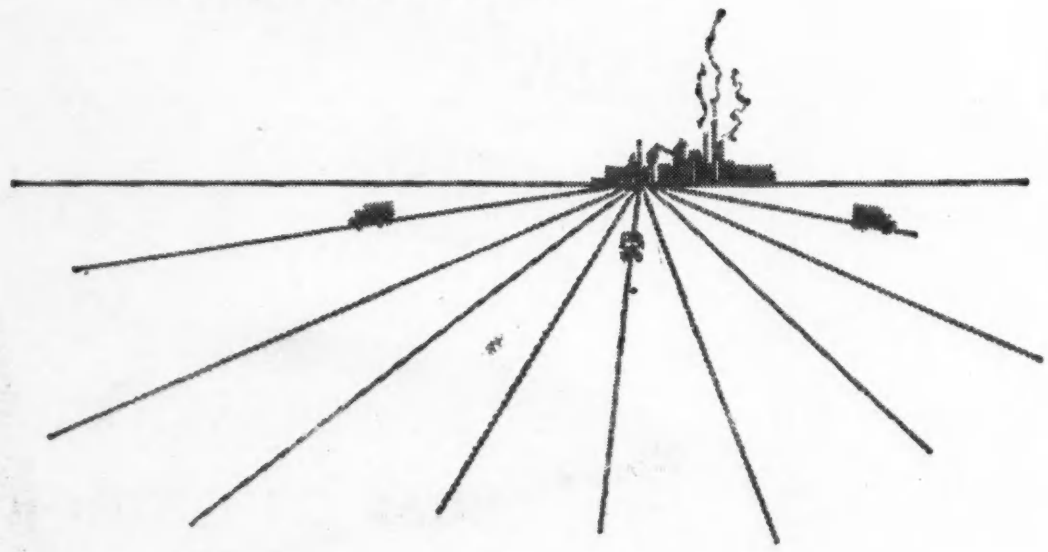
New Up-To-Date Plant
with Modern Manufacturing Methods

Deliveries in our own Tank Wagons
in New England and New York Areas



NEW YORK SELLING AGENT:
RICHES-NELSON INC.
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

WATSON-PARK COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1925
BALLARDVALE, MASSACHUSETTS

Formaldehyde, USP, (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- .045
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395 • .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).

Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 • .62

Fuller's earth dom. powd. bgs. c.l. Fla., Ga., mines ton 38.50 • —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton 2.00 4.00
imported, bgs. c.l. ton 30.00 -40.00

Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, works lb. .09½- —

Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28¾- .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .29¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 • .28

Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 • —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 • —
Galangal root, bls lb. .25 • .30
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. No stocks.
Extract, bbls No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 • 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 83 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .105 • .11
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1075
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 83 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .13
natural, 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.15 • —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .30 • .32
Gentian root, bls lb. .15 • .18
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .19 • .22
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 • .23
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 3.65 • 4.15
prime, cns., dms lb. 2.20 • 3.20
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.65 • 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 8.75 • 9.50
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 10.50 -14.00
root, African, bls lb. .42 • .43
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .55 • .56
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .68 • .69
No. 2, bgs lb. .64 Nom.
No. 3, bgs lb. .60 Nom.
Jan.-Mar. shipment, bgs. lb. .52 • .53
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .50 • .51
Nigerian, split, bgs., afloat lb. .35 • .36
Ginseng root cs lb. 13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton 45.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton 50.00 • —
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .22 • —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 • —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 • —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 • —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —

Bone glue, l.c.l. 1c per lb. higher than c.l.

ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 • .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 • .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 • .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 • .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 • .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 • .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 • .38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33 • .39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 • .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 • .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 • .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 • .44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .39 • .45

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd. lb. .46 • .54
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .40 • .50
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54 • .58
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½- .58½
tanks, dlvd lb. .53½- .57½
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¼- .58
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¾- .58½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .53¾- .57½
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55½- .60
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .56 • .60½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .55 • .59½
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¾- .58½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .55¼- .59
tanks, dlvd. lb. .54¼- .58
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½- .57⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .54⅞- .58⅜
tanks, dlvd. lb. .53⅞- .57⅜
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 • —
tanks, works lb. .18 • —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz. 23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 • .13⅛
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.75 • 4.25
powd., bxs. lb. 4.25 • 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots oz. 13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .52 • .53
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 83-90% powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92% powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. No prices.
97% powd. bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1, 90-95% ogs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2, ogs, whse lb. No prices.
Grease, house, loose, dlvd. lb. .16 • .17
White, choice, loose lb. .17¼- .18¼
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .16¼- .17¼
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 • 4.50
16-20% bbls., same basis lb. .33½- —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 • —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .38½- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .39½- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 • —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .45 • —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 • —
45-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .45¾- .46¾
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12½- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¼- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¾- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .14½- .15⅛
Green, chrome, reduced color, 17-19% bbls., same basis lb. .14¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 • .17
22-23% bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
24-25% bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- .17
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¼- —
30-31% bbls., same basis lb. .17¼- —
32-33% bbls., same basis lb. .18¼- —
34-35% bbls., same basis lb. .19¼- —
36-40% bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
41-45% bbls., same basis lb. .24½- —
46-50% bbls., same basis lb. .26 • —
51-55% bbls., same basis lb. .25¾- —
56-60% bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —
61-65% bbls., same basis lb. .27¼- —
66-70% bbls., same basis lb. .28¼- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Formaldehyde—Gum, Copal, Congo

Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.05
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .46
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb 3.00 • —
Tungstic bbls, works lb 3.40 • —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb 4.40 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald kgs lb 2.60 —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd. cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb .90 - .93
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .15 - .16
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A)
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .65 - .70
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, bgs. 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½ .19¼

Jefferson

... hallmark of high quality

chemicals from hydrocarbon sources

The quality of Jefferson chemicals is achieved as a result of close chemical control at every step of the manufacturing process.

Regardless of the pressure of production, regardless of the stress of new demands, you can be sure that such quality will be maintained for your protection.

A request on your company letterhead brings you full information on our available products.

JEFFERSON ETHYLENE OXIDE

A highly reactive chemical intermediate for use in synthetic fibers, textiles, synthetic rubber, detergents, plastics and fumigants. Such widespread use rests on the ability of ethylene oxide to enter into countless reactions. For example it will react with...

Organic acids to form glycol esters
Alcohols and phenols to form glycol ethers
Ammonia to form ethanolamines
Mercaptans to form thioglycols and ethers
HCN to form ethylene cyanohydrin

For details concerning prices, delivery and specifications, write to Department A.

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.

711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES

ETHYLENE OXIDE
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Gum, copal, Manila, loba B, bgs. lb. No prices.
C, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
CBB, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
CNE, bgs. lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs. lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs. lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs. lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs. lb. .13½- .14½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs. lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs. lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
Elemi, cns. lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .19½- —
wood-rosin type, dms. c.l. dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .19½- —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .35 - .40
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb 1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls. lb 1.15 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No 3, bgs lb .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .55 - .65
No. 2, bbls lb. .45 - .50
No. 3, bbls lb. .39 - .45
Kauri, bgs. lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .44 - .50
Mastic, cs. lb 2.25 - 2.50
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yucca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb 10 - 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.90 - 5.00
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yucca, bgs lb. .06 - —

Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, f.ex. frt. equald ton.22.65 • —
Harlem river N. Y., frt. equald ton.26.25 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.17.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.17.00 • —
Southard, Okla. frt. equald. ton.17.00 • —
Sweetwater, Tex. frt. equald ton.21.45 • —

Plaster of paris, paper bags, c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ton.12.50 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald ton 10.50 • —
Harlem river N. Y., frt equald ton 12.00 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton 12.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.16.00 • —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton 9.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 • —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton 12.50 • —

Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald ton 8.00 • —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 • —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton 8.00 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 • —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton 8.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 • —
Plasterco, Ga., frt equald ton 8.00 • —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt equald ton 8.00 • —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 • —
Saltville, Va., frt equald ton 9.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt equald ton 8.00 • —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt equald ton 4.00 • —

Terra alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N.Y., works. ton.22.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 • —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.30 - 3.65
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .90 - .95
imp., black, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs lb. .35 - .45
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 • —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 • —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 • —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .30 - .38
Henna leaves, bls lb 23 - 25
powd., bbls., bgs lb 27 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 • —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 • —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., same thats lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine)
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks. gal. .1405- .148
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 • —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.17.00 • —
works lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld lb 18.00 • —
works lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP bots kilo.375.00 • —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF, bots oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton. 7.75 • —
Hops, NF, bls lb 40 - 45
Horehound herb, bls lb. .15 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots oz.31.00 -37.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot 1.95 • —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms, fib. cans., works lb. .30 .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .24½- .25½
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .26½
tanks lb. .20¾- —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms lb. .90 —
tech, dms, frt. equald lb. .73 - .79
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 9.10 -10.50
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots oz.12.50 -13.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. 40 - .45
Leaves, bgs. lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb 2.14 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls lb. .28 - .28½
Indol, CP, bots lb.17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd lb 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd lb 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.70 - 1.90
resubl., USP, bots., jars lb 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin NF dms lb 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans lb. 6.80 -14.90
beta, cans. lb. 9.35 -11.50
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 6.00 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 6.40 - 7.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb 09 - —
l.c.l., works lb 09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb .16 - —
djns. lb .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb 13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms, c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.25 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst, tech, c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.25 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.75 8.25
USP, dms., works lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be (100% basis tanks, works 100 lbs 3.45 —
Citrate, gran., dms lb 77 - .80
Gluconate, NF, dms lb 83 - 95
Glycerophosphate, N.F. powd lb 4.45 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.80 —
Iodide, bgs lb 3.66 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .24¼- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .91
Reduced (see Iron, by hydrogen)
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms, frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs, c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech (see Copperas)
USP, cryst, bbls, dms lb 09½ .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb 80 85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb 55 .58
brown, USP, gran, dms lb .55 .58
Oxalate, dms lb 25½ 28¼
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine, gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine, gran., dms lb 25½ 28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb 77 .97
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb 72 1.25
Methacrylate, dms., works lb .60 —
Propionate, cns lb No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms, works lb 50 53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb 4.10 - 4.50
Isopentane, dms, works lb .45 .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb 24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb 24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine)
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works lb 20 —
l.c.l., works lb 40 —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .43 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .48 - .50
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .85

K

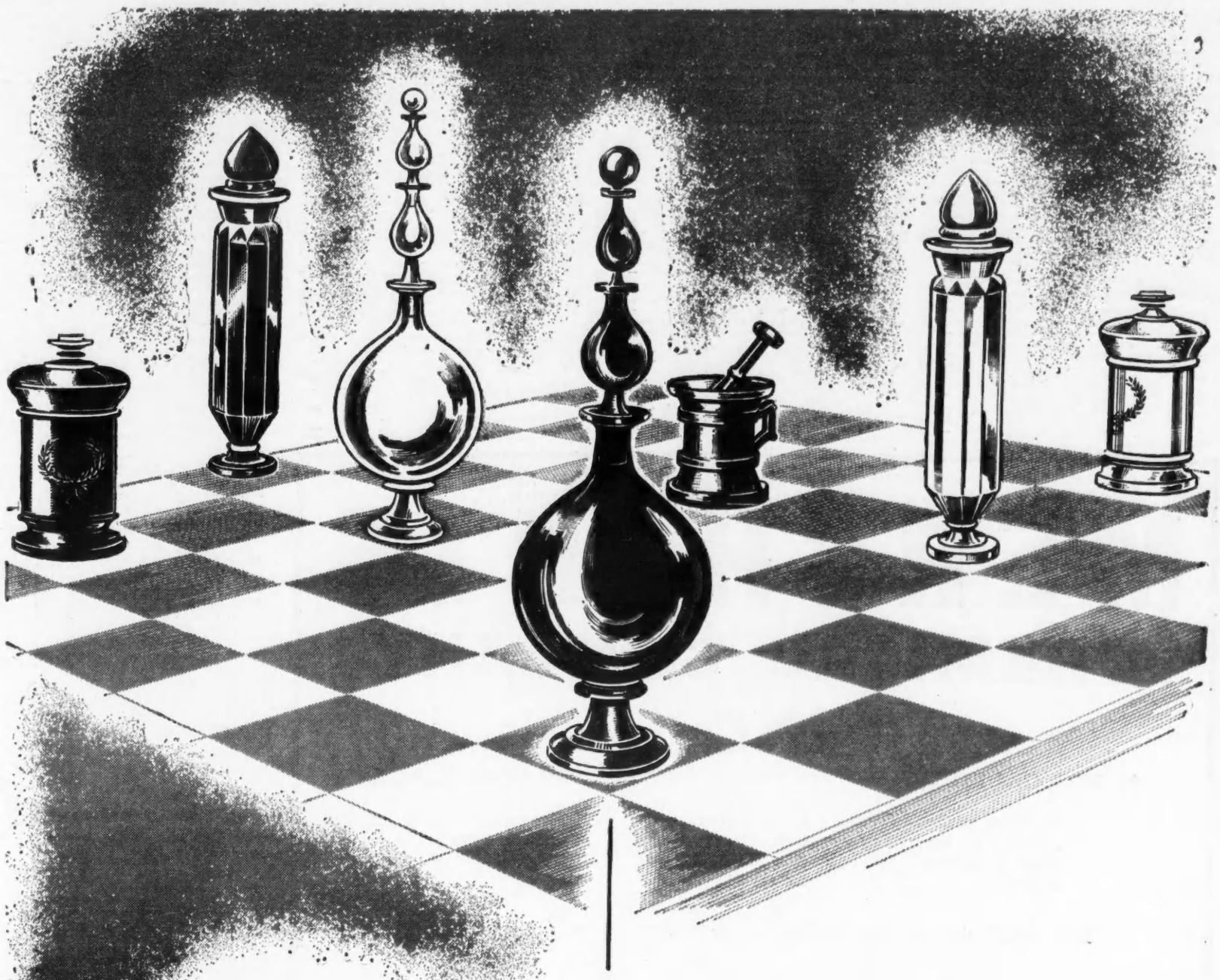
Kamala, powd., cns lb. .80 - .90
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. tanks, gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .09 - .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w. tanks gal. .101 - —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .32 - .34
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .28 - .31
hydrous lb. .27 - .29
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1975- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb .20 .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb .08 .08½
Portuguese, bls lb. .10 - .11
Turkish, bls lb. .11¾- .12
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 • —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb .20 - .25
select, bls lb 60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 • —
gran, bbls. lb. .23 • —
powd., bbls. lb. .23 • —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 • —
gran., powd., dms lb. .32 • —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., fret. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V. tars lb 3.30 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms., lb. .34½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .17 - —
St. Louis lb. .1680- —
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .33½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .34 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb 24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .30¼- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .42½- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- .21½
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .47¾- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l. ship't pt., frt alld lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .58 - .60
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .48 - —
ton lots lb. .49 - —
less ton lots lb. .50 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt alld lb. .16¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .22
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms, works. lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .55 — —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbl lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton.10.00 • —
Annville, Pa ton.11.00 • —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.11.00 • —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.10.50 • —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 • —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.10.50 • —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 • —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 8.50 • —
Hannibal, Mo ton 9.25 • —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 • —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.25 • —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.15 • —
Longview, Ark ton.10.25 • —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton.10.40 • —
Menominee, Mich ton 8.00 • —
Mitchell, Ind ton 7.50 • —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 • —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Scioto, Ohio. ton. 7.50 • —
Woodville, Ohio ton.10.50 • —
York, Pa ton.11.00 • —
Hydrated, paper bgs, Adams, Mass. ton.14.00 • —
Annville, Pa. ton.14.00 • —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.14.00 • —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.14.00 • —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.12.50 • —
Engle, W. Va. ton.13.90 • —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 • —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton. 9.50 • —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.12.50 • —
Keystone, Ala. ton.13.50 • —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton.12.65 • —
Limedale, Ark. ton.11.50 • —
Longview, Ala. ton.13.50 • —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 • —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton.10.50 • —
Mitchell, Ind. ton.10.00 • —
Petoskey, Mich. ton 10.00 • —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 • —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton 12.00 • —
Rockland, Maine ton.11.50 • —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 9.00 • —
Sherwood, Wis. ton.10.00 • —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 • —
Woodville, Ohio ton.15.00 • —
York, Pa. ton.14.00 • —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.11.70 • —
Annville, Pa ton.14.00 • —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.00 • —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 • —
Engle, W. Va ton.13.90 • —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 • —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.10.00 • —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.10.00 • —
Rockland, Me ton.10.00 • —
Scioto, Ohio ton 10.00 • —
Woodville, Ohio ton.15.00 • —
York, Pa. ton.14.00 • —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone)
Limestone, grd, bgs, works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms lb. 6.85 - 7.10
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 6.80 - 7.05
96-98%, dms. lb. 7.20 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Linseed meal, expeller, 34% bulk, midwest mills ton.64.50 -65.50
extrcated, 36%, same basis ton.63.50 -64.50
Litharge, comm'l powd, dms, c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18¾- .19½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- .20½
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .93 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb.14.00 -18.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs, c.l. dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .80 - .85
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lupulin, tins lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.35 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo.145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls lb. 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
aflout lb. 1.33 - 1.35
West Indian, cs lb. 1.28 - 1.30
broken, cs. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb .29 .39
Magnesia, calcined, tech., cns., works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth, rubber grade, cns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, cns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesium, arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Magnesium, carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald, with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .12¾- .15
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton.45.00 —
l.c.l. works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb 1.60 —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls, works lb .09 .10
Stearate, cns., c.l. lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Magnesium, trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton 72.50 - —
dead burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewelah, Wash ton.36.30 - —



HARD TO LEARN, DIFFICULT TO MASTER

Chess is complicated, but no more so than pharmaceutical manufacturing. In chess, once the rudiments are learned, mastery of the game comes many months and years later, but without constant application and accumulated experience, mastery never comes. The same is true with pharmaceutical work.

At Strong Cobb and Company we first began to learn the rudiments of pharmaceutical manufacturing in 1833, and in the 118 intervening years we have accumulated the experience necessary to mastery of the field.

With us, private formula manufacturing is no game; we know no stalemates, and the only check we understand is constant inspection for higher quality. Let us apply our acquired mastery to your problems . . . today.

STRONG COBB

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

2654 LISBON ROAD, CLEVELAND 4, OHIO

ORIGINATORS AND DEVELOPERS OF THE AMPIN® FOR AUTOMATIC, SUBCUTANEOUS AND INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION

Maleic Anhydride—Molybdenum Trioxide

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Blue, bls. lb. .95 - 1.10
Leaves, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .48 - .50
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .33¼ - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd., dms works lb. .20 - .23
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton. 78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 84.00 - 94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½ - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾ - —
precip., dms lb. .24½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .47 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S.E. ton. 77.00 - —
feed grade, 80% bgs., dlvd., S. E. lb. .05¼ - .07
75% bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 88.00 - —
Tallate, 6% dms lb. .22¼ - —

Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 35% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. No stocks.
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 58.00 - 60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.10 - 1.35
small, cs. lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls. lb. .42 - .43
Chilean, bls. lb. .39 - .40
French, bls. lb. .42 - .43
Peruvian, bls. lb. .38 - .39
February shipment, bls. lb. .37 - —
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½ - —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .39½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06½ - —
Menthol, natural, USP, bots lb. 13.75 - 13.85
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisuiphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel)
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼ - .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - .12½

Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .78 - 1.00
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½ - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% sol., dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —

Methyl Abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .66½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .54 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.50 - 2.55
extra cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .60
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13½ - .14
single-unit, works lb. .11 - .11½
refrigerator mfrs. cyls., dlvd lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .49 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclonexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.95 - 4.80
cbys., works lb. 3.25 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .36½ - —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, bots. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cans, 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 3.25 - —
Methylheptin carbonate, bots. lb. 35.00 - 45.00
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs. same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .11½ - —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - .14½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - .12
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Methylnapthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue) dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅜ - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l. ex whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .06½ - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .06½ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. ex whse. or frt alld E lb. .07¾ - —
wallpaper, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .12½ - .14¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .14¼ - .15¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - .44¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼ - —
Fib., dms., lc. higher.
USP, fib. dms., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .29¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .30¼ - —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits)
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .36½ - .37½
New Orleans, tanks gal. .34½ - .35
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 99% Mo. powd. kgs. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14

MERCHANTS CHEMICAL COMPANY INC.

60 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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DISTRIBUTORS OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS FOR OVER 25 YEARS

Prompt delivery from warehouse stocks of the following chemicals:

ACIDS
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MURIATIC
SULPHURIC
ALUMS
ALUMINUM SULPHATE
BORAX
BORIC ACID
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE
CARBON DIOXIDE (SOLID)
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
CHLORIDE OF LIME
CHLORINE
COPPER SULPHATE
EPSOM SALTS
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
FORMALDEHYDE
GLYCERINE
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
IRON CHROMITE
MURIATE OF POTASH
NAPHTHALENE
ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
PERCHLORETHYLENE
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
PROPYLENE GLYCOL
SOAPS
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SODIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM BISULPHATE
SODIUM BISULPHITE
SODIUM BICHROMATE
SODIUM CHROMATE
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
SODIUM HYPOSULFITE
SODIUM METASILICATE
SODIUM NITRATE
SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE
SODIUM PERBORATE
SODIUM PHOSPHATES, All types
SODIUM SILICATE
SODIUM SULPHIDE
SODIUM SULPHATE
SODIUM SULPHITE
SODIUM SESQUICARBONATE
STEARATES
SULPHUR
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS
TRICHLORETHYLENE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
WETTING AGENTS
ZINC SULPHATE

SERVICE QUALITY

ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING SUPPLIES

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld., or dlvd. lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidine, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb 49 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.00
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs. lb. .65 - .75
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Mullein flowers, cs lb 1.15 - 1.20
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -50.00
synthetic, Ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns. lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - —
25 lbs., cns. lb. 1.75 - —
5 lbs., cns. lb. 1.85 - —
Musk root, bls. lb. No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .09½- .09¾
Danish, yellow, bgs., futures lb. .17 - .17½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .18½
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .09 - .09½
oriental, bgs., source lb. .10 - .10½
yellow, bgs., source lb. .18 - .18½
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 53.00 -54.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 75.00 -77.00
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. 45.00 -46.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0790
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots, lb. .06½- .07
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, May, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04269- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04141- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04518- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .04086- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine M c.f. .04973- —
6. Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06528- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .05298- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .05298- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04835- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04363- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .04120- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .59 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .63½- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .56¾- .57¾
Metal, electro cathodes, cs, works lb. .50½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32¼- —
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .58½- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
Nitramide, USP, dms, frt adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms, frt adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm. 49.40 - —
tins 10 lbs. dealers, frt. alld on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., divd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, work., N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't., unit-ton. 4.30 - 4.75
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., divd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .62 - .70
splits, bgs. lb. .61 - .62
West Indian, bgs lb. .48 - .49
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

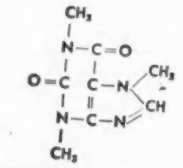
Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .39½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .36 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .53 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .85 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 150.00 -160.00
seed, bots lb. 100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Apricot kernels, USP, dms lb. .53 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .24 - .24½
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.75 - 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns. lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.65 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 4.60 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.80 - 5.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - 70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.65 - 2.90
tech., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Calamus, cns. lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .26 - .60
white, dms lb. .35 - .69
Cananga, native, cns lb. 5.75 - 7.75
rectified, cns lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 4.05 - 5.25
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 80.00 -85.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms lb. 5.25 - 6.50
Oil, castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .3875- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3925- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .4185- —
l.c.l. lb. .4235- —
tanks lb. .4050- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .4025- —
l.c.l. lb. .4085- —
tanks lb. .3910- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l. lb. .4300- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .3650- —
l.c.l. lb. .3700- —
tanks lb. .3525- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .35 Nom.
No. 1, USP, dms., c.l. lb. .3675- —
l.c.l. lb. .3725- —
tanks lb. .3550- —
No. 1, refined and deodorized, dms., cl. lb. .3825- —
l.c.l. lb. .3875- —
tanks lb. .3700- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat) dms., tanks lb. .18 - .22
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .26 - .30
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Cedarwood, dms., cns lb. .60 - 1.25
Celeryseed, bots lb. 17.00 - 21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 250.00 -280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns, dms lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb. 30.00 - 60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. 2.20 - 2.65
Java, true, cns lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Java type, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.75

57 VARIATIONS

Ancient alchemists used 57 variations for mercury, all designed to represent the planet. A few of them are illustrated at the right.

NO VARIATION

The modern symbol for caffeine, anhydrous, U.S.P., always is the same. And, used along with the famous Monsanto trade-mark, it means caffeine of highest quality... uniform, never-varying quality.



CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS, U. S. P. Specifications: White powder; loss on drying at 80° C., 0.25% max.; melting range, 235°-237.5° C.

Available in 100- and 25-pound fiber drums and in 10- and 5-pound boxes.

For information on Monsanto Pharmaceuticals, contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office, or write MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

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High-quality pharmaceuticals manufactured by Monsanto

Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Aspirin)
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Calcium Phosphate, Di
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T, N.F.
Ferric Phosphates
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
para-Aminosalicylic Acid
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium para-Amino Salicylate
Sodium Phosphate
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS for PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY ... WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Oil, Coconut—Oil, White Mineral

Oil, coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports..lb. .22¾- —
Pac. Coast .....lb. .21½- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l...lb. .29¼- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l...lb. .32¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .18 Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns .....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots.....lb.23.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works....lb. .24½- —
foots, acid, 95% tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
raw, 50% tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
refined, tanks .....lb. .2840- —
Costus, bots .....oz.25.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley..lb. .23½- —
tanks, Texas .....lb. .23¼- —
foots, acid 95% tanks dlvd. E lb. No prices.
raw, 50% tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
refined, salad, tanks .....lb. .2840- —
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton cns .....lb 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, cns. .....lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 8.00
Cypress, bots. .....lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, india, bots .....lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. .....lb. 5.25 - 7.25
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
70-75%, dms .....lb. 1.40 - 1.50

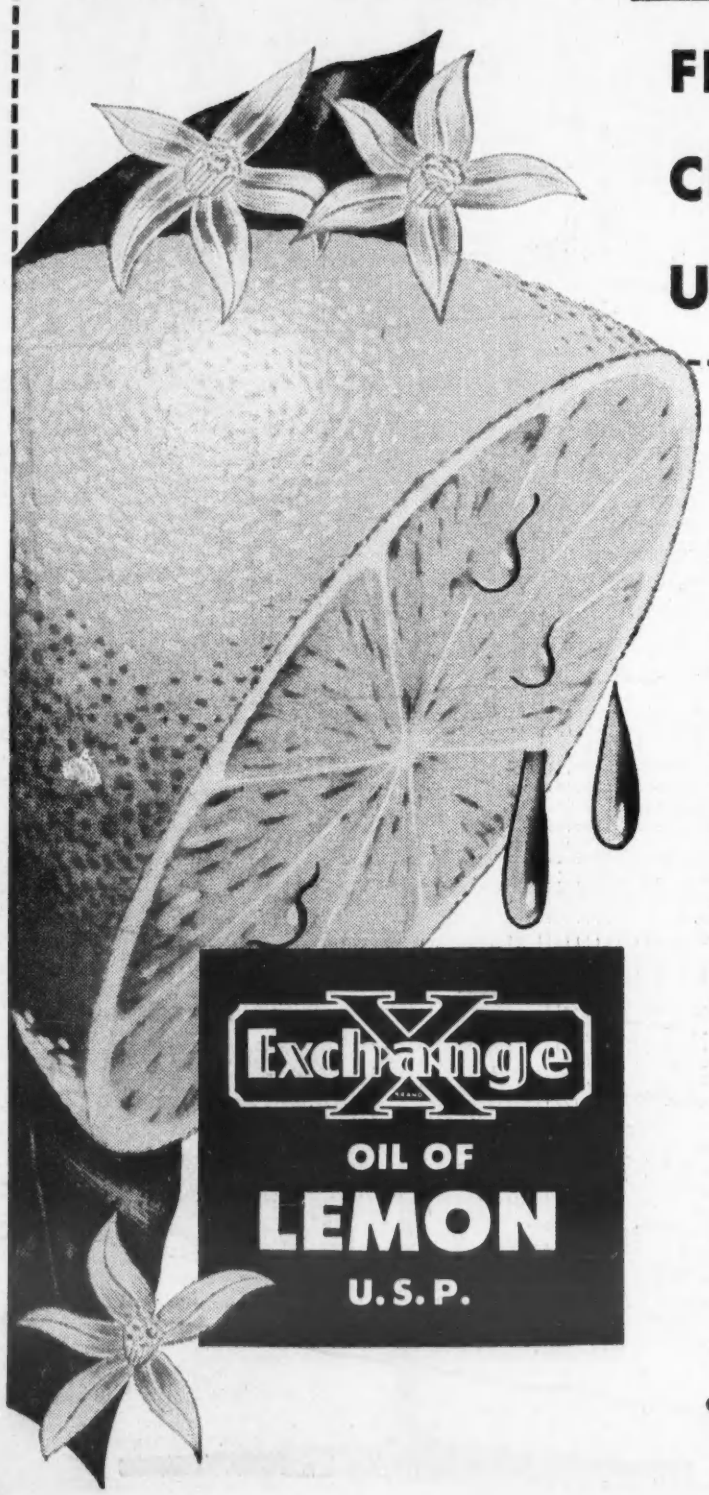
Oil, fennel, USP, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 5,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units cms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12½- .13
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units dms..1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms .....1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms .....1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms .....1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units, dms .....1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms .....1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots .....oz. 7.25 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.25.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb.26.50 -33.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.21.50 -23.00
Grapefruit, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00

Oil, grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .25 - .25½
extra, winter, strained, dms..lb. .27½- .28
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .26 - .26½
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots..lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots.....lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns.....lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns..lb. 4.30 - 6.25
38-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 8.50
40-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 6.50 -10.00
Spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Messina, cns. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 4.75 - 5.35
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns...lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns..lb. 6.50 - 7.00
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.60 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 7.25 -13.75
terpeneless, bot.....lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 .....lb. .2380- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2420- .2460
tankcar .....lb. .2260- .2280
tankwagon .....lb. .2290- .2310
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Italian, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .18½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .2480- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .2570- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .2380- —
tanks .....lb. .22 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms..lb. .26½ Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70

Oil, neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .41 - .46
20°, dms. .....lb. .40 - .44
30°, dms. .....lb. .39 - .40
Neroli, NF, French bots.....lb.115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .34 - .35
tankcars .....lb. .32 - —
Oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .22 - .22½
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots.....lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms.....gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid....gal. 3.75 - 3.85
foots, dms. .....lb. .21 - .22
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.....lb. .75 - 1.00
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms..lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.20
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.50
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.15
sesquiterpeneless, bots..lb.155.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cns .....lb 2.30 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms.....lb. .27 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, East Coast refinery..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. .....lb.23.00 -26 00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast .....lb. .27 - —
refined, tanks .....lb. .30½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.45 - 8.20
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.90 - 8.65
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude dms .....lb No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 5.10
Pimento berry, NF, dms.....lb. 4.95 - 6.00
leaf, cns. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South..gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .76½- —
ex whse., N. Y. C.....gal. .92 - —
steam-dist., dms. ex whse., nonret. dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars .....lb. .25½- .26
Red, saponified, dms.....lb. .27 - .28¼
tanks .....lb. .25½- —
double dist., dms.....lb. .30¼- .31½
tanks .....lb. .28¾- —
single dist., dms.....lb. .27¾- .29
tanks .....lb. .26¼- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms.....lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots..oz.35.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. .70 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Rue, bots .....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .19¼ Nom.
Sage, clary, bots.....lb.16.50 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns.....lb.13.00 -16.00
Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 2.15
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb.12.50 -15.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. .....lb. .18½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .2480- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .2570- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .2380- —
tanks .....lb. .2200- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms..lb. .75 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Savin, cns. .....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns. .....lb. No stocks.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - .38
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.31.00 -38.50
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills....lb. .20½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. No prices.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .2440- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .2550
tanks .....lb. .2340- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .2340- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - .2450
tanks .....lb. .2240- —
edible, tanks.....lb. .2390- —
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 5.45 - 6.50
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms..lb. .1920- .20
tankcars .....lb. .1870- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms....lb. .1850- .1900
tankcars .....lb. .1750- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. .....lb. 4.95 - 8.00
Southern, cns. .....lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
Tansy, dms. .....lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South..lb. .051 - —
l.c.l., works, South...lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C. .....lb. .0678- —
tanks, works, South.....lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South..gal. .67 - —
whse., N.Y.C. .....gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms....lb. 1.80 - 2.85
white, cns. .....lb. 2.00 - 3.10
technical, white, cns.....lb. .40 - 5.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills.....lb. .39½- —
imported, dms., c.l.....lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .42½- —
tanks .....lb. .40 - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .32 - .58
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.26.00 -32.00
Haitian, cns. .....lb.22.00 -26.00
Java, cns.....lb.22.00 -35.00
Wheat germ 5-gal dms .....gal 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis. .....gal. .55½- .58½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61½- .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .56½- .59½
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis ...gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .72½- .76
l.c.l., same basis ...gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis ...gal. .75½- .78
l.c.l., same basis ...gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .86 - .88

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR
CLARITY
UNIFORMITY



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This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

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CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.

Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., North-
ern, cns. ..... lb. 6.00 -18.00
Southern, cns. ..... lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns. ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.60
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. .... lb. 15.00 -18.00
extra, bots. ..... lb. 18.50 -26.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. No stocks.
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms. ..... lb. .30¼- .31½
tankcars ..... lb. .28¾- —
Oleostearin, bbls. ..... lb. .20½- —
Olivine, aggregate c.l., mines ton 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works. ton 10.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works .. ton 12.00 - —
Opium, USP cns. ..... lb 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. ..... lb 21.65 -21.90
powd. USP cns. ..... lb 21.65 -21.90
Orange sodium thiopone bbls.
frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome CP bbls, divd N of Tenn and N. C. E. of Miss. R. includ Davenport, Fenn. and N. C. E of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c higher, divd Ala. Fla. Ga. La. (Shreveport) Miss. N. C. S. C. Tenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c El Paso, Tex.; 2c Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c higher divd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Orange, chrome dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral American bbls., l.c. ..... lb. .45 - —
Molybdate, bbls. ..... lb. .42 - .43
Molybdate, bbls. ..... lb. .30 - .45
Persian bbls ..... lb. 40 - 45
Orange flowers, dis ..... lb. .13 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. ..... lb. .17 - .18
sweet, bbs ..... lb. .15 - .18½
Oregano, Italian, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - .15
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Portuguese, bgs. ..... lb.
Orris root, Florentine bls. ..... lb. .18 - .20
powdered bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .23 - .24
Verona, bls ..... lb. .15 - .18
powdered bbls., bxs ..... lb. .19 - .24
Ortho diphenyl dms. c.l.,
works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .33 — —
tanks same basis ..... lb .31 — —
Orthoanisidin, bbls ..... lb. .88 - —
Orthonitroanilin dms 10,000 lbs
or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .75 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, d m s.,
divd lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms c.l., frt.
equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol pure 30° C. non-ret.,
dms, c.l., frt. equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis. lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
29° C. non-ret. dms. c.l. same
basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
24-29 C. non-ret. dms. c.l. same
basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .181 - —
tanks same basis ..... lb. .165 - —
Orthodinitrobenzene dms. c.l.,
works frt. alld E. of
Rockies lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½- .12½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see OIPC).
Orthonitroanilin ..... lb. 50 - 55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms .. lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrophenyl tech. dms. c.l.,
works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb 75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld.
lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms., works .. lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1,
l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls.,
l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine USP bots ..... gram 3.00 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms.,
5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate cns., 100-lb.
lots, works lb. 5.00 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 5.28 - 5.38

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Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots
lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots ..... lb 2.50 - 3.00
Parthenol bots, works frt adjust.
kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs.
lb. 5.75 - 8.00
Ceylon, cs. ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic,
hydrochloride USP cns. 1,000-
oz lots oz 5.00 —
smaller lots ..... oz 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate cns ..... oz 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs ..... lb. .29½ Nom.
Portuguese, bgs ..... lb. .41 - .42
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .39 - .44
Para-anisidin dms., works ..... lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thi-
osemicarbazone, dms., frt.
adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .98 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt.
equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31½- .32½
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E.
Miss. lb. .75 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms.,
frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Paracresol, 98% dms. divd lb. .50 - —
Paracymene, dms. works, 50 gals.
or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities ..... gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb. lots.
lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.,
works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 — .20
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124
ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0695- —
125-127 ASTM. loose c.l.
ref'y lb. .0695 - —
130-132 ASTM loose c.l. ref'y
lb. .0705- —
132-134 ASTM loose c.l. ref'y
lb. .0720- —
135-137 ASTM. loose, c.l., ref'y.
lb. .0755 - —

Paraffin prices in bags and cns. c.l. 7-10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs. 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech. 94-95%
powd., dms., c.l., divd., N. Y. lb. .16½- —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis,
lb. .18 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis
lb. .19 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same
basis lb. .21 - —
94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works,
lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs. to c.l. same basis.
lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis.
lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., same
basis lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l.,
N.Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., to c.l., same basis.
lb. .16 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis
lb. .19 - —
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91-92%,
flake, fib. dms., c.l., works
lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs. to c.l. same basis.
lb. .13½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis.
lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., same
basis lb. .16½- —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l., divd. N.Y.C.
lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. or more ... lb. .19¾- —
1,000 to 9,999 lbs .... lb. .20½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 50 gals.,
dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —

Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works,
frt. alld lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works.
lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt.
equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works ... lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works,
lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37½- —
Paraphenylenediamine redistilled,
dms. works lb. 2.30 2.80
technical refined dms. same basis
lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l.,
works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26 - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, deal-
ers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms. works lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide bbls.,
works lb. 70 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .61 - —
flake, same basis ..... lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .35 - .40
ground, bxs ..... lb. .40 - .48
powder bxs ..... lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor,
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.
on 98 lbs. or over. lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Peanut meal 45% sacked, mill
ton. 70.00 -71.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb 2.02 2.08
tech., powd., bbls ..... lb. 1.35 - —

Oil, Wintergreen—Pepper, Black

Penicillin, crystalline potassium,
unlabeled vials, 100,000
units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units ..... vl. 15½- —
500,000 units ..... vl. 26 - —
1,000,000 units ..... vl. 52 - —
2,000,000 units ..... vl 1.00 - —
bulk, sterile over 25,000,000,-
000 unit lots 100,000 units 04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,-
000 unit lots 100,000 units. 02½- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-
unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- —
sodium, unlabeled, vials
100,000 units vl. 10¾- —
200,000 units vl. 16 - —
500,000 units ..... vl. 30½- —
1,000,000 units ..... vl. 57 - —
2,000,000 units ..... vl 1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit
lots 100,000 units 04½- —
Pennyroyal herb, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol dms. c.l works,
frt equald lb. 20 — —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 23 — .26
truckload 20,000 lbs., min. same
basis lb. 20¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l.,
works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - .37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane industrial tanks group 3
gal. .12 - .13½
Pepper, black, spot, bgs ..... lb. 1.34 - 1.85
February shipment, bgs ..... lb. 1.61 - 1.62
March shipment, bgs ..... lb. 1.58 - —
May shipment, bgs ..... lb. 1.59 - —

Notable

PERFUME SPECIALTIES

by VERONA

ALDEHYDE NOTE E-371A . . . you can rely on it to impart the desired aldehydic top note to your fragrance . . . and prolong its stability.

AMBRIENE OPOPONAX E-392 . . . added at the rate of 5% to 10%, this fixative gives face powder, perfume or toilet water a back note both sweet and enduring.

YLANG YLANG SYNTHETIC 3582 . . . you'll find it an economical, high-quality replacement for the scarce and high-priced natural oil.

ROSE E-131 . . . possessing the true scent of the fresh-plucked flower, it provides the ideal base for rose-scented cream lotions and cosmetics.

STRAWBERRY E-202 . . . embody it in your lipsticks and creams for its fresh, enticing, authentic strawberry odor.

FOUGERE 3538 . . . for dusting and face powders . . . an appealing scent that persists through the life expectancy of your product.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED STATES
FOR J. & E. SOZIO, GRASSE, FRANCE, NATURAL FLORALS AND RESINOIDES

AROMATICS DIVISION
VERONA CHEMICAL COMPANY
26 VERONA AVE.
NEWARK 4
NEW JERSEY
VERONA

Pepper, Red—Phosphate Rock, Florida

Pepper, red, Carolina longs, bgs.lb. .30 - .33
Haitian, bgs ..... lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs ..... lb. .33 - .34
Hontaka, bgs. ..... lb. .27 - .28
Japanese hontakas, bgs..... lb. .27 - .28
birdseyes, bgs ..... lb. .44 - .45
Louisiana longs, bgs..... lb. .28 - .29
Mexican sports, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source Jan. shipment lb. .35 - .36
Nigerian, caps, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .31
Sierra Leone, bgs ..... lb. .45 - .46
Sudanese, small, bgs..... lb. .42 - .43
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .21 - .28
White, bgs ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.05
shipment, bgs ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls..... lb. .60 - .65
imported bls ..... lb. 80 - .90
Pepsin, NF bulk containers... lb. 3.90 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload works..... lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .11¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .12½ - —
Peru, balsam, dms..... lb. 1.90 - 2.05
Petrolatum, amber, c.l., dms.... lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .07½ - —
cream, dms., c.l ..... lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .09½ - —
extra amber, dms., c.l..... lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¾ - —
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l..... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09½ - —
snow, dms., c.l..... lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .10 - —
soft, dms., c.l..... lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09½ - —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l..... lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¼ - —

Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California bbl 1.10 - 2.99
Illinois ..... bbl. 2.44 - 2.87
Kentucky ..... bbl. 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana Arkansas ..... bbl. 2.08 - 2.90
Montana ..... bbl. 1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas ..... bbl. 2.16 - 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl. 3.82 - —
Upper field ..... bbl. 4.25 - —
Texas, East ..... bbl 2.65 - —
Gulf coast ..... bbl 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle ..... bbl 2.23 - 2.65
West ..... bbl. 2.33 - 2.65
Wyoming ..... bbl 1.28 - 2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E..gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 ..... gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3..... gal. .26 - —
l.c.l. same basis..... gal .44 - —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.00 - 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.50 - —
Baltimore, Md ..... bbl. 2.18 - —
Boston, Mass ..... bbl. 2.36 - —

Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, eastern, tanks, Charleston, S. C..bbl. 2.13 - —
Jacksonville, Fla..... bbl. 2.12 - —
N. Y. Harbor..... bbl. 2.15 - 2.20
Norfolk, Va..... bbl. 2.18 - —
Philadelphia, Pa..... bbl. 2.18 - —
Portland, Me..... bbl. 2.23 - —
Providence, R. I. ..... bbl. 2.175 - —
Savannah, Ga..... bbl. 2.13 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California..gal. .075 - .115
Pennsylvania ..... gal. .0925- .0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal. .085 - —
No. 3 ..... gal. .08125- —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2..... gal. .091 - —
Group 3, No. 1..... gal. .09 - .09375
No 1, straw..... gal. .09 - .09375
No. 2, straw..... gal. .08375- .08750
range ..... gal. .09125- .09250
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1, gal. .105 - —
No. 2 ..... gal. .1025- .1075
No. 3 ..... gal. .1025- —
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles..gal. 1.67 - 2.07
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery..gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery..gal. .13125- .13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery. gal. .12125- .12625
Mineral Spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .157 - .197
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks..... gal. .10875- —

Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Baltimore..gal. .19½- —
Boston ..... gal. .18 - —
Buffalo ..... gal. .18½- —
Newark ..... gal. .17 - —
New York ..... gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 - —
Providence ..... gal. .18½- —
Rochester ..... gal. .20 - —
Syracuse ..... gal. .21 - —
Washington, D. C..... gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery..gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks..... gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Newark..... gal. .16½- —
New York..... gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia..... gal. .16 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
200-235 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal..gal. .25½- —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis..gal. .24 - .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis..gal. .29 - —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis..gal. .32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis..gal. .24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis..gal. .24 - .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis..gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis..gal. .24 - —
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis..gal. .34½- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis..gal. .30 - .30½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles..gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston..... gal. .19½- —
Newark ..... gal. .18½- —
New York..... gal. .18½- —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .18 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks..... gal. .11875- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .1225- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .11375- —
tankwagon, Boston..... gal. .18 - —
Newark ..... gal. .17 - —
New York..... gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 - —
Syracuse ..... gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .2065- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret dms., works lb. .1865- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .1890- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .1675- —
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works..lb. .1590- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .1615- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, USP dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks same basis..... lb. .16¾- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16¾- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .17¼- —
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted..lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.45 - 2.70
100% bots ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller dms., works ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .44 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms..... lb. 1.65 - 2.05
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.75 - 4.20
Phenylhydrazin base, CP. bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works ..... lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works... lb. 2.00 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms. works. lb. 15.00 -15.75
commercial, fib. dms., works...lb. 6.40 - —
tech., fib., dms., works.....lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works....lb. .27½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ..ton. 40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum bulk, c.l., mines..short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton. 5.83 - —

plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

BASIC CHEMICALS
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GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
Offices in Principal Cities from Coast to Coast

V 15 9 FEB 1951 XUM

Phosphate rock, Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines, long ton	6.45	-	—
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton	7.21	-	—
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb.	.42	-	—
dms., works lb.	.39	-	.40
Yellow, cns. lb.	.30	-	.37
dms., c.l. lb.	.26	-	—
Oxychloride, dms., works lb.	.14	-	.17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.12	-	—
l.c.l., dms., works lb.	.13	-	.14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb.	.12	-	—
l.c.l. works lb.	.13	-	.14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works, lb.	.28	-	.29
dms export lb.	.33½	-	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.15	-	.18
Phthalic annydride bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.19	-	.20½
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.20	-	.21½
tanks, same basis lb.	.18½	-	.20
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.			
Phthalimide, bbls., works lb.	1.10	-	1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs lb.	.16	-	.17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz.	5.25	-	—
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz.	5.10	-	—
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb.	.24½	-	.25
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works, South lb.	.0488	-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.0511	-	—
whse., N. Y. C. lb.	.0655	-	—
tanks, works, South lb.	.041	-	—
Pinkroot, bls lb.	1.75	-	1.90
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald, lb.	1.65	-	1.93
98% dms., same basis lb.	1.75	-	2.60
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots. kilo.	9.00	-	10.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).			
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. inc., works, South, 1 to 4 dms. lb.	.1054	-	—
5 to 19 dms lb.	.1029	-	—
20 or more dms lb.	.0909	-	—
whse., N.Y.C., 1 to 4 dms. lb.	.1148	-	—
5 to 19 dms lb.	.1123	-	—
20 or more dms lb.	.1003	-	—
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton.	34.00	-	37.00
l.c.l., works ton.	37.00	-	41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb.	.08	-	.10
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works, lb.	.02	-	—
Linseed, dms. lb.	.06		Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican Texas).			
Pine, dms., dms. inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs.	3.75	-	—
Soybean, dms., works lb.	.05		Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb.	.06	-	.06½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works oz.	90.00	-	93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb.	.38	-	.40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.	14.70	-	15.45
Pokeroot, bls. lb.	.18	-	.20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb.	.45	-	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb.	.47	-	—
smaller lots, works lb.	.50	-	—
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb.	.45	-	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb.	.47	-	—
smaller lots, works lb.	.50	-	—
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb.	.34½	-	—
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb.	.35	-	—
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb.	.35½	-	—
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb.	.36	-	.37½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb.	.34½	-	—
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb.	.32	-	—
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb.	.30½	-	—
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c per lb higher.			
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb.	.60		.63
Poppy flowers, bls lb.	.90	-	.95
Seed, Argentine, bgs lb.	.22	-	.22½
Czech, bgs. lb.	.24	-	.24½
Dutch, bgs. lb.	.26½	-	.27
Polish, bgs lb.	.24	-	.24½
Turkish, bgs, afloat lb.	.22	-	.22½
Potash, caustic, tow-chloride, flake, 88% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	10.00	-	—
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.	10.75	-	—
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	4.625	-	—
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.	5.125	-	—
tanks, works 100 lbs.	4.30	-	—
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	9.40	-	—
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.	10.15	-	—
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	8.50	-	—
l.c.l. works 100 lbs	9.25	-	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	3.875	-	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.	4.65	-	—
tanks, same basis 100 lbs.	3.55	-	—
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	7.90	-	—
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs.	8.65	-	—
Potassium abietate dms lb.	.08	-	—
Acetate, NF, dms lb.	.31	-	.36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb.	.21	-	—
powd., dms. lb.	.23	-	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.14¼	-	.15
Potassium bichromate in drums. ¾c. higher.			
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).			
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, ton.	214.50	-	—
ton lots, ex whse ton.	277.50	-	—
less ton lots, ex whse ton.	282.50	-	—
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb.	.50	-	.52
25-200-lb. tots lb.	.55	-	.57
Bromide, USP cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb.	.34	-	.37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	8.25	-	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.	9.30	-	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.75	-	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	7.50	-	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb.	.16½	-	.18
powd. bbls. dms. lb.	.21	-	.23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb.	.10	-	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.10¾	-	.11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb.	.10¼	-	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.10¾	-	.11¾
export, dms. 1 to 10 tons, ex works lb.	.13	-	.13¾
NF, gran. dms lb.	.31		.35
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb.	.26	-	.27
gran., dms lb.	.20	-	.22
powd., dms lb.	.29	-	.32
Chromate, tech., bgs lb.	.32	-	.36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb.	.37½	-	.38½
powder, dms. lb.	.40½	-	.41½
Potassium cyanide, dms., works lb.	.52½	-	.55
Fluoride, dms., works lb.	.24	-	—
Gluconate, dms. lb.	.75	-	.79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb.	2.15	-	2.25
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms., lb.	2.20	-	2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic). USP, pellets, jars lb.	.36	-	.39
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs.	3.50	-	—
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, fib. dms lb.	1.00	-	1.03
Iodide, dms lb.	2.15	-	2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton.	.21	-	—
Metabisulphite gran, bbls lb.	.21	-	—
powd., bbls lb.	25	-	—
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carisbad, N. M. unit-ton.	.42	-	—
Trona, Cal unit-ton.	.50½	-	—
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton.	25.50	-	—
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb.	.30	-	.32
purified, dms. lb	42		44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.14½	-	.15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb.	.22½	-	.23½
USP, dms., works lb.	.24¾	-	.25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb.	.24	-	.25
Phosphate tetrasasic, bbls., wks. lb.	.13	-	.13½
Prussiate red, kgs lb.	60		.63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb.	.22½	-	—
smaller quantities lb.	.23	-	—
kegs lb.	.28	-	—
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	14.70	-	—
l.c.l. 100 lbs.	15.20	-	—
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.50	-	4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs.	5.25	-	6.30
30° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.70	-	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	5.20	-	—
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	4.85	-	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	5.35	-	—
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	5.35	-	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.	5.85	-	—
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	6.00	-	6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs	6.75	-	7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs	7.25	-	7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb.	.07	-	.08
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb.	.976	-	1.032
Sulphate, agricultural 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton.	30.25	-	—
NF, cryst., dms lb.	.31	-	.33
gran., dms fb	18½	-	—
powder, dms. lb.	.19	-	—
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).			
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb.	1.00	-	1.08
tech., works fb	.45		.50
Titanate, c.l.s., c.l., works lb.	.12	-	—
5 tons, works lb.	.12¼	-	—
1 ton or less, works lb.	.12¼	-	.12¾
Potassium magnesium sulphate bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.	16.00	-	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).			
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms. works lb.	.45	-	.55
Potassium-titanium oxalate bbls., kgs lb.	.72	-	.85
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms. c.l. works lb.	.50		—
l.c.l. works lb.	.52½	-	.55
Pregnenolone, bots lb.	1.75	-	2.50
Acetate, bots lb.	1.50	-	2.50
Prickly ash bark bls. lb.	.25	-	.28
Berries bgs. lb.	.70	-	.75
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb.	.50	-	.55
Procaine hydrochloride USP dms., contract 1,000 lbs or more, works lb.	3.75	-	4.00
spot lb.	4.00	-	4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm.	3.75	-	—
Propane commercial group 3 gal.	.04	-	—
Propionaldehyde dms works lb	28½	-	—
l.c.l. works lb	29½	-	—
tanks, works lb	25	-	—
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).			
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb.	3.90		4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms lb	2.30		2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb.	08½	-	.09¼
l.c.l. lb.	09½	-	.10¼
tanks lb.	.07		.08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb.	.19½	-	.20¼
l.c.l. frt alld., E lb.	.20½	-	.21½
tanks, frt. alld., E lb.	.17½	-	.18½

Columbia Chemicals

A DEPENDABLE NAME IN

SODA ASH
CAUSTIC SODA
LIQUID CHLORINE
SODIUM BICARBONATE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE
PHOSFLAKE
CLEANER AND CLEANSER
S. P. FLAKE
SODA BRIQUETTES
CAUSTIC ASH
MODIFIED SODAS
CALCENE T
SILENE EF
HI-SIL
MONO-CHLOROBENZENE
ORTHO-DICHLOROBENZENE
PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE
BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE
MURIATIC ACID
PITTCHLOR
PACIFIC CRYSTALS
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PERCHLORETHYLENE

For over half a century, Columbia has been a leader in the production of alkalies and related chemicals. And, within the last five years, Columbia has expanded its operations to include a variety of organic chemicals.

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PAINT • GLASS • CHEMICALS • BRUSHES • PLASTICS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

Propyleneglycol—Rosin, Wood

Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
Propyleneglycol, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo.55 00 —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
blonde, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
husks, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
Pulsatilla herb, bls. lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03⅝- .04
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .36
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.15.50 -16.00
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal.14.00 • —
Pyrethrum, liquid, 30 to 1 base, 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal.16.30 • —
flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 • —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.67 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 • —
ref., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots. gram. .55 • —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports long-ton. 8.00 • —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.00 -11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.00 -12.50
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.15.75 • —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 9.50 • —
insecticide grade 200 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines ton.12.00 -12.50
rubber grade 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.10.00 -10.50
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.54 • —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .17 • —
black, cs. works lb. .14 • —
mixed, mottled, cs., works. lb. .12 • —
Pyroxylin, scrap, white, china, ivory, cs., works lb. .17 • —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 • —
translucent, pasteis, cs., works, lb. .25 • —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .19 • —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 • —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 • —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .15 • —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 • .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .14¾- .15
liquid, 65% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, same basis lb. .07½- —
solid, clarif. 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .09¼- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .09 • —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 • —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 • —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask.220.00 -230.00
Quince seed, bgs. lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns. oz. 1.90 • —
powd. precip., cns oz. 1.85 —
Sulphate, USP, cns. oz. No prices.
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 • —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 • —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns. oz. .70 • —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 • —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 • —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 • —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 • —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .66 • —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. .62 • —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .54½- .64¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - .65
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - .60

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. .87 • —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb 1.60 - 1.70
Red, alizarin conc., bbls. dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.60 • —
Prices ½c. per lb higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 • —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 • —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 • —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 • —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 • —
Lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.75 • —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 • —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 • —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 • —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs. lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 • —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 • —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, bgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb 1.35 - 1.50
cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 • —
regular, bbls., works lb 1.10 • —
iron oxide bgs., l.c.l., works lb .04 • —
MNPA toner, bgs., works lb 3.25 • —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c per lb higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 • —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 • —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs. works lb. 06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls. lb. .85 • —
Phloxin toner (see Red, rosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, quinamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 • —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 • .25
Purple lake, kegs lb. 1.35 • —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .25 • .28
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock, lb. .05-4- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 • —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, light, dark, kgs., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24¼- .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 • —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 • —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 • —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 3.88 • —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., bbl. dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood powd. bbls lb 50 • —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 • —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .81 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 • —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .84 • —
l.c.l. works lb. .85 • —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 • —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 • —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. 15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-in. cns lb.42.00 -45.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls. lb. 35 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo.125 00 • —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo.125 00 • —
Rice bran concentrate, dms. Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 • —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs. lb. .33½- —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .40 - .45
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07¼
Spanish, bls lb. .07¼- .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 • —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.80 • —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 • —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 • —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 • —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 • —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 • —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 • —

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MUTUAL
NEW YORK, N.Y.
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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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in Chromium Chemical development for 105 years

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★ SODIUM CHROMATE
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★ AMMONIUM BICHROMATE
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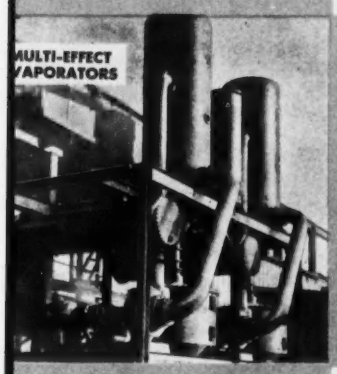
Your IDLE and SURPLUS EQUIPMENT could be working for DEFENSE, in some other plant. Tell us what you can spare. F M C will place it.

HEAVY DUTY JACKETED MIXERS

Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers 100 gal. capacity Double Arm; geared both ends; like new

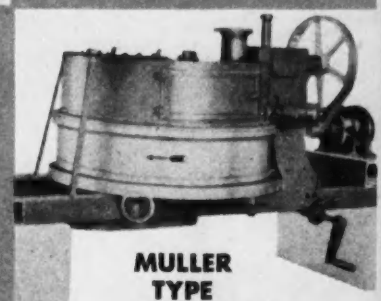


MULTI-EFFECT EVAPORATORS

Single- and Multi-Effect Evaporators in Stainless Copper Steel All Sizes

DOUBLE RIBBON DRY MIXERS

Large Stock of New or Rebuilt Ribbon Type Dry Mixers up to 3 Ton

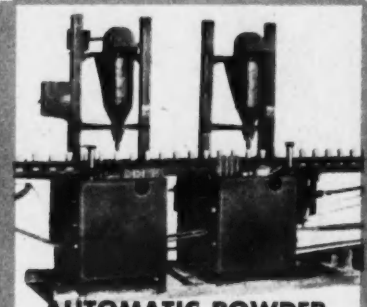


MULLER TYPE MIXERS

Sweetland Filters made by Oliver Nos. 5 to 12 Sparkler . . . Pressure Filters, all sizes

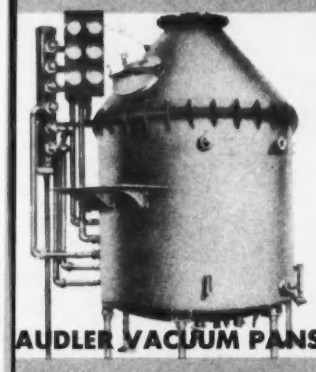
PRESSURE FILTERS LEAF TYPE

Semi-and-Fully Automatic Fillers for Powders — Pastes Semi-Solids Liquids and for Your product



AUTOMATIC POWDER FILLERS

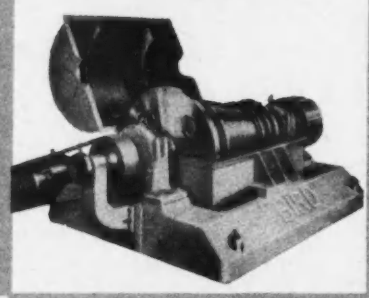
Muller Type Counter Current Mixers by Lancaster and Simpson up to 5' Dia.



AUDLER VACUUM PANS

Pfaudler Glass Lined Vacuum Pans; Jacketed or Unj. 500 to 2500 gal. some agitated

BIRD CENTRIFUGALS

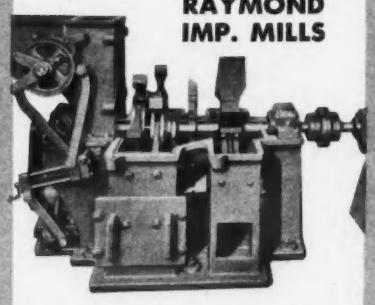


BIRD
S.S. Centr. Extractors
2 Bird Continuous Centrifugal Filters

EPPENBACH COLLOID MILLS

Colloid Mills Homogenizers by Eppenbach, Gaulin, Case Premier, Marco and others

RAYMOND IMP. MILLS

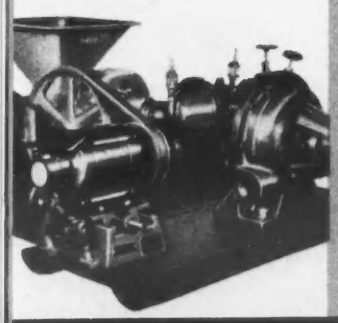


24 Hammer Mills by Raymond, Williams, Gruendler, Jeffery, Stedman, Mikro, etc. up to 150 H.P.

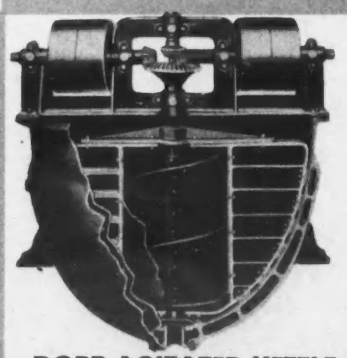
SHARPLES CLARIFIER

15 Sharples and De Leval Centrifugal Clarifiers and Separators; some in Stainless

MIKRO PULVERIZERS



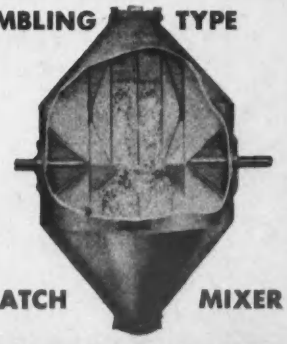
8 Single & Dbl. Drum Dryers up to 4' x 12' 4 Rotary Vac. Drum Dryers



DOPP AGITATED KETTLE

8 New or Rebuilt Tumbling Mixers Patterson, MacLellan, Gemco, and others

TUMBLING MIXER TYPE



BATCH MIXER

FMC FIRST MACHINERY CORP. FMC

157 HUDSON STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

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YOUR FIRST SOURCE OFFERS REBUILT EQUIPMENT EQUAL IN PERFORMANCE TO NEW FACTORY UNITS AT TREMENDOUS SAVINGS

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FILTER PRESSES

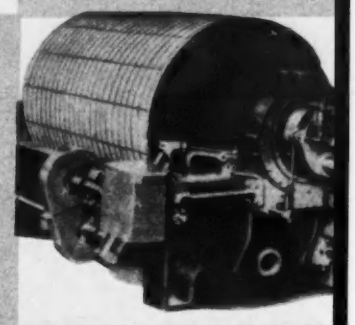
50 Shriver, Sperry FILTER PRESSES in iron, bronze, wood, rubber, etc. sizes up to 42"

ROTARY SYPHON FILLER

12 Fitzpatrick Model D Stainless Comminutators Hi Speed Mills for all purposes

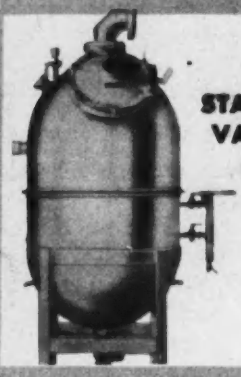
FITZPATRICK COMMINUTORS

12 Rotary Vacuum FILTERS by Oliver, Feinc other standard makes up to 8' x14'



ROTARY VACUUM FILTE

Stainless Steel Vacuum Pans by Groen, Lee, Mojonnier cap. up to 600 gal. some agitated



STAINLESS VACUUM PANS

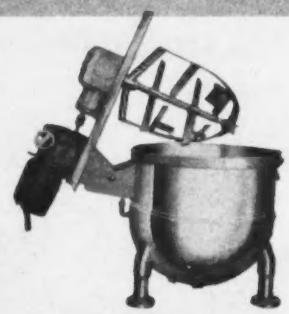
12 Pebble and Ball MILLS, sizes up to 6' x 8' 10 Tube and Rod Mills up to 21'

EBBLE & BALL MILL

6 Hardinge Continuous, Conical Ball Mills up to 4' x 8'

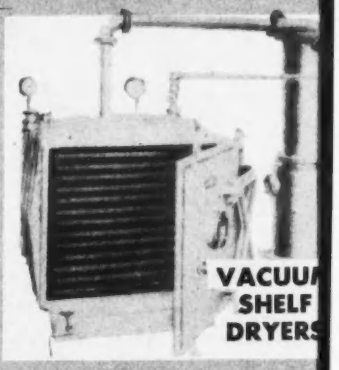
CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS

Centrifugal Extractors by Bird, Tolhurst, Fletcher, A.T.M. some in Stainless all sizes up to 48"



STAINLESS KETTLES

VACUUM Shelf Dryers Devine-Buffalo from Lab. size to Large Production Capacity; state needs

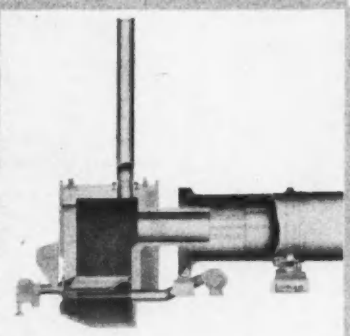


VACUU SHELF DRYERS

New or Used ROLLER MILLS 4" x 8" to 16" x 40" Rubber Mills and Calendars up to 84" long

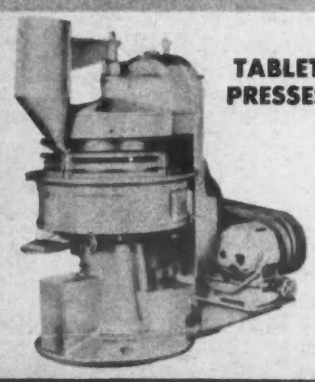
ROLLER MILLS

Rotary Dryers and Kilns in all sizes. Steam Tube Dryers state requirements



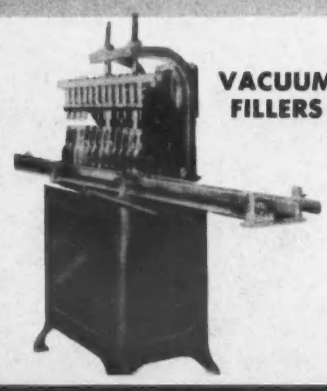
Louisville Rotary Dryers

Counter-Current Type



TABLET PRESSES

Large Stock of Single & Rotary Tablet Presses by Stokes, Colton, Kux; state needs



VACUUM FILLERS

J. H. Day & Rotex Sifters in sizes 20" x 48" to 40" x 120" Tyle Hummer Screens single or multiple separations; all sizes

RO-BALL AND ROTEX SIFTERS

FMC FIRST MACHINERY CORP. FMC

157 HUDSON STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Rotenone, CP, bbls., works.....lb. 20.00 • —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. 16.50 • —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.....ton. 36.00 • —
l.c.l., mines.....ton. 43.00 • —
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .35 • .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms.....gram. .02½- —
smaller lots, fib. dms.....gram. .03 • —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 • —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .73 • —
activated ground with lime, bbls.....lb. .48 • .50
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 • —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.70 • 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.65 • —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 • 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.....lb. .65 • .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.10 • 1.20
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb. 24.00 -25.00
Safrol, dms.....lb. 1.10 • 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls.....lb. .17 • .17¼
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .10 • .11
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. 1.05 • —
afloat, bls.....lb. 1.03 • —
English, bls.....lb. .80 • .81
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 Nom.
Syrian, bls.....lb. .16 • .16½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .07¾ • .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin, ctns.....lb 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 • —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.07 • 1.08
powdered, add 10c. higher
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.09 • —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 1.30 • —
paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. .94 • —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 1.15 • —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 • —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 17.00 • —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons.....100 lbs. 14.15 • —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 14.40 -14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.50 • —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 10.75 -11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 10.50 • —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 11.75 -12.25
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .15¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 • .68
powd., dms.....lb. .75 • 76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns.....lb. 130.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo. 280.00 -300.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 2.45 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 • .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .40 • .45
Mexican, bls.....lb. .30 • .35
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 • .40
select, bls.....lb. .55 • .60
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .11 • .12
Spanish, bls.....lb. .09 • .10
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .30 • .35
Scammony resin, lump, cns.....lb. 1.95 • 2.20
powd., cns.....lb. 2.05 • 2.30
Root, bgs.....lb. .11 • .14
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld.....lb. .80 • —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride USP, bots.....oz. 84.00 • —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs.....lb. .30½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 • .33
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd.....lb. 3.25 • —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.80 • 3.00
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls.....lb. .18 • .20
sifting, bgs.....lb. .18 • .20
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .24 • .25
No. 2, bls.....lb. .20 • .21
No. 3, bls.....lb. .18 • .20
powdered, bls., bxs.....lb. .20 • .24
Pods, bls.....lb. .30 • .35
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, hulled, bgs.....lb. .22 • .22½
natural, bgs.....lb. .18 • .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.....lb. .28 • .30
n. v'ral, bgs.....lb. .20 • .22
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .17 • .17½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .58 • —
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .59 • —
kgs., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .61 • —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .68 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .69 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .71 • —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .62 • —
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .60 • —
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .58 • —
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .56 • —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works.....ton. 25.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 15.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 • —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .90 16- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots.....oz. .79½- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅝- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅝- —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lot.....oz. .56⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .57⅝- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅛- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots.....oz. 1.03 • —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots.....oz. 1.00 • —
Simaruba bark, bls.....lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .50 • .53
Western, bls.....lb. .30 • .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .35 • .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.....ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .24 • .28
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .11½- —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .15½- —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .90 • 1.00
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .27 • .31
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .32 • .35
powd., bbls.....lb. .35 • .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 • —
l.c.l., stock points.....100 lbs. 2.85 • 4.62
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 • —
l.c.l., stock points.....100 lbs. 3.35 • 4.12
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 • —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 • —
l.c.l., stock points.....100 lbs. 2.75 • 4.52
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 • —
l.c.l., stock points.....100 lbs. 3.25 • 5.02
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 • —
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.75 • —
l.c.l., stock points...100 lbs. 4.95 • 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.55 • —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 • —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 • —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.75 • —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.35 • —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 • 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 • —
Soda-lime, USP, dms.....lb. .23 • .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .11½- .13
NF, gran. gil. dms., works lb. .16 • —
Aluminate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 • —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .46 • —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 • —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.30 • 1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.50 • —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works.....gal. .70 • 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 • .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 • .46
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 • —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 • —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Sodium bichromate, in drums, ¾c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 • —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 • 3.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 • 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 • —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 • 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls, kgs, works, lb. .34 • .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms..lb. 7.15 • 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash) crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.65 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 • —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- .11¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt), USP, dms.....lb. .21 • —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 • —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .21 • .22
Sodium chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 • .65
USP VIII, anhyd., dms.....lb. .23 • .28
USP XIV, gran., dms.....lb. .28 • .32
Sodium citrate USP XIV powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works, lb. 1.10 • —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.25 • —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .17 • .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½- .15
anhydrous, dms., works.....lb. .16 • .17¼
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 • .11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 • —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb. 12.00 • —
2 to 25 tins to case, works..lb. 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works.....lb. 16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots.....lb. 11.00 • —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 7.10 • —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.15 • —
Gluconate, dms.....lb. .83 • .88
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.60 • —
smaller quantities, dlvd.....lb. 1.63 • —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., lb. 1.80 • 1.95
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.85 • 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 • 1.21
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 2.00 • 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).

Rottenstone—Sodium Hydrosulphide

THIN-BAKED GOODS
MEAT CURING
BATTERIES
SOAP
GLASS
For Quality Ammonium and Potassium Products Specify
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TRADE-MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
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POTASSIUM CARBONATE
SODIUM NITRITE
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Sodium Nitrite • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene
Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Hydrosulphite—St. John's Bread

Sodium hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½-.25½
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - .26
Hydroxide tech (see Soda, caustic)
USP pellets, dms lb. — - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms. lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
pea, bgs. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
(see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech. 50% dms. cbys. works lb. .15½- .16¼
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate c.l. bbls. works ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metanorate in obls. $20 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms. works lb. 17 - 18
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
imp 100-lb bgs. c.l. Gulf, Pac. whse ton.53.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.50.00 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate anhyd. dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
Hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.65 - —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lb. lots lb. 5.75 - 7.50
smaller lots lb. 5.80 - 7.80
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .24½
pellets, bgs. c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .24
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs, c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .23
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- .21¼
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .20
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - —
powd., dms lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
USP, dried, powd. bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.20
Sodium phosphates in obls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons lb. .13½- —
smaller quantities lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .054 - .070
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .937 - 1.017
Stearate, USP anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried gran., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., annyd. bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst (see G'auber's salt)
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .17 - .19
gran. bbls lb. .17 - .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd. bgs., c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
regular powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate bbls lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate CP dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms. works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
Titanate, ctns c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms. lb. .46 - .55
Tripolyphosphate bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate tech. bgs., dlvd. East lb. 2.25 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name)
Sodium titanium fluoride, fib. dms. c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium zirconyl sulphate fiber dms., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha coaltar tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - .36
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - .38
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - .43
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .36 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - —
Sorbitol, cryst. perles, dms. c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works, lb. .32 - .33
powd. dms ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½ - —
tanks, works lb. 15½ - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton.70.00 -71.00
50%, same basis ton.86.50 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, ens oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .36 - .40
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .30 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb 1.60 - —
White, bls lb. .12 - .14
powd. bbls. bxs lb 16 - 18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .11 - .13

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WITH
PENTEK®
formulated Paints and Varnishes
The wearing qualities of any protective coating are dependent on the ingredients used in formulation. Heyden PENTEK (Pentaerythritol, Technical)—properly employed in the manufacture of paints, enamels, varnishes, lacquers and other finishes—adds that extra "safety to the surface" through increased durability, hardness and lustrous beauty.
Protective coatings formulated with PENTEK display remarkably high resistance to soap, water and alkali. Coatings manufacturers are also interested in PENTEK as a raw material for waxes, plasticizers and emulsifying agents. Samples and technical bulletin sent promptly upon request.
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SERVING INDUSTRY THROUGH FINER CHEMICALS
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FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS
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Chlorinated Aromatics • Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid
Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine
Medicinal Colloids • Methylene Disalicylic Acid • Paraformaldehyde
Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate
Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. N. Y. 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.02 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.17 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¼- .08
Rice, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Wheat, bgs lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .22 - .24
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate 90% dms lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls, works lb. .50 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, obls, works lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate air-floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs, works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin NF, bots oz. 39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine NF powd, cns, 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate USP powd, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms, c.l, works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Styroyl acetate bots lb. 2.50 3.10
Sucrose octa acetate denat., bbls l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide-sodium, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms lb. 12.25 -12.75
powder lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin USP, micro crystals, 99.9% not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.65 -11.15
powder, dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphaquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF, powd, bots, tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton. 21.00 -24.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton. 25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton. 22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, hot lb. .31 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0333- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 25%, bgs., ex-dock short ton. 115.00 - —
ground same basis ton. 110.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .81 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .76 - —
triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs lb. 1.13 - 1.15
imported, bgs lb. 1.00 - 1.20

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton. 26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
tmp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 12.50 -35.00
Tallow, edible, dms., c.l. lb. .22 Nom.
inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼- .18¼
Tallow, fancy, loose, l.c., dlvd lb. .17½- .18½
special, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - .18
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .10 - —
50%, dms lb. .14 - —
Tamarind, W. I. bbls lb. .10 - .13
kegs keg. 10.00 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 9.50 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .08 - .08½
medium grades, bgs lb. .07½- .08
low grades, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs lb. .05½- .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
50-53% dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Piretar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .75 - .80
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .25 - .25½
powd., bbls., dms lb. 75 - —
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., South lb. .13½- —
tanks, South lb. .14 - —
prime, dms lb. .13 - —
Alpha (see A). lb. .45 - .55
Terpinglycol ether, dms, c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms lb. .23½- —
prime, dms lb. .66 - .71
Terra alba (see Gypsum). lb. .55 - .65
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.25 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.25 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ .25
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works, lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
tanks lb. .53 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium, metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 15.00
sulphate, 99% bots, dlvd lb. 10.50 12.00
Theobromine, 6lb dms lb. 5.75 6.00
Salicylate, 6lb dms lb. 5.17 —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, 6lb, dms lb. 4.05 - —
Theophylline anhyd., or USP, 100 lb. dms lb. 5.75 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots, 100 grams kilo 160.00 —
Mononitrate, bots, 100 grams kilo 160.00 —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. 42 43
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiouracil, dms, works lb. 9.50 9.80
Thiourea, tech, dms, c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs, works lb. 4.50 —
Threonine, dextro, laevo, bots, 100 grams 115.00 —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .22½ .23
Spanish, bls lb. .08½ .09
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .22 - .22½
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 8.00 8.12
Timbo root (see Cube root).

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VITAMIN A ACETATE synthetic
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Tin Chloride—Zinc Sulphate

Tin chloride stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. 1.11½- —
Metal lb. 1.83 - —
Oxide, bbls lb. 1.83 - —
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.42 - 1.44½
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .995 - 1.005

Titanium dioxide anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
Titanium dioxide, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
rutile natural granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05½
non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .23 - .23½
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, ons. works lb. 7.00 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .09

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac coast c.l., dlvd., t.c.l., ex whse. ½c higher

Tetrachloride, tech., dms., works. lb. .45½- —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .48 - —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Toluene (see Toluol)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tonga 50% bark and vine bls lb 80 - .90
Tonka beans Angostura cks lb 1.75 1.80
Brazilian cs lb 1.00 - 1.15
Totaquine, 100 oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .51½- .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .56½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .57½- —
smaller containers lb. .61½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .71¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload works frt equald. lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys, works frt adjusted lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .38½- —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., works, frt equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. .27½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .39½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .41½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls, c.l., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls, works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs, c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double grd, bgs, c.l., works lb .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate trihasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate trihasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib ctns., works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).

Tungsten metal powd. 99.9%, dms., works lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .34 - .35
Haitian, bgs lb. .11½- .12
Jamaica, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Madras, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms, extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
t.c.l., whse. N.Y.C gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ref. c.l., works gal. .80 - —
t.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .98 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb 1.50 - —
Unicorn root tase (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black bgs lb 2.55 - —
yellow kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 114.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .43 - .45
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. 90.00 - —
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 - 70.00
Extract powd. ngs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs., cns., works lb. 1.28 - —
tech. dms., works lb. 1.34 - —
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 6.25 - 6.50
whole, tins lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Tahiti, cs lb 2.75 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb 3.00 —
smaller lots lb 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 —
smaller lots tins lb 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works lb 1.50 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in neutral vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns. dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
less than 500 million units. 1,000,000 units .22 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected k x 1900.

A natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver)
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm., frt. adjstd. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride)
B_2 (see Riboflavin)
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B_{12} vials, 25 100 and 500 milligram lots milligram .45 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver. Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheat-germ).
G (see Riboflavin)
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns same basis lb 2.15 - —
truckloads, 50-lb. dms lb. 1.65 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 79.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .09 - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .44 - .45
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .81 - .82
slab, bgs lb. .80 - .81
crude, African, bgs lb. .70 Nom.
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .75 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .72 Nom.
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .74 - .75
slabs, bgs lb. .73 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .70 - .73
refined, bgs. lb. .75 - .77
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.28 Nom.
North Country, No 2, ton lots. lb. 1.32 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.30 - 1.33
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.34 - 1.35
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.38 - 1.40
No. 2 lb. 1.36 - 1.38
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs. lb. .58 - .60
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns. 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs lb. .15½- .16
German, light, bgs lb. .15½- .16
refined, bgs lb. .55 - —
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .32 - .35
cakes, cs. lb. .33 - .36
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry grd, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works. ton. 6.00 - 10.00
smaller lots works ton. 6.50 - 15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 16.00 - 30.00
smaller lots works ton. 21.00 - 35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l ton. 24.00 - 31.00
t.c.l. whse. ton. 25.00 - 40.00
Precipitated, bgs. c.l ton. 18.00 - 20.00
t.c.l. ton. 25.00 - 35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .16 - .18
rossed, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Wollastonite, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton. 14.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton. 22.00 - —
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l., works, East ton. 32.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis ton. 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk c.l. same basis ton. 37.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis ton. 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 45.00 - 50.00
t.c.l., same basis ton. 60.00 - 62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., c.l. works frt equald. lb. .193 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
Meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30½- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Youngtown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Xylol, petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .46 - —
90 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .51 - —
200 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .55 - —
300 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .59 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP bgs., t.c.l., dlvd, N of Penn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including Davenport Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.32 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. t.c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd, N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 - —

Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd, Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
t.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs. c.l. lb. .04½- —
t.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type bgs. c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .09¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher, American golden, ngs., works lb. 01¼ .02¾
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome. lb. .27 - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .16 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. 28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms, works. lb. .28 - .30
NF, dms. lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .18½- —
t.c.l. dlvd, E lb. .19½- —
Carbonate purified, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works. lb. .10¾- .11½
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.85 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works lb. .457 - .477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¾- —
t.c.l. lb. .21¼- —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate bbls lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .17½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld lb. .24 - —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¼- —
Oleate, tused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16⅞- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17⅞- —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¾- —
red, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —

Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Phenosulphonate, gran., dms lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. lb. .42 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - .10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 6.85 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 9.75
flake, 25½ %, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - 8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.40
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.00 - 10.15
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher
USP, gran., dms lb. .26 - —

Zinc sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.25	- —
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	- 2.50
Thionosulphonate, NF gran. bbls., dms	lb.	.33	- .34
powd. bbls	lb.	.36	- .37
Undecylenate dms	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.60	- —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.00	-11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	- 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220-	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	- —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	- —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate)			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol. ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.26½-	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb	7.00	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	2.10	- —
Oxide 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	- .48
milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	- .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.35½-	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½-	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½-	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04¼-	.04¾
milled bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾-	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	- .17

TAPPI Reviews Gains

—*Continued from page 5*

law must be administered with equity and with due regard to all the factors involved.

J. E. Fitzgerald of the Bird Machine Company, South Walpole, Mass., described the operation of the Bird-Gibbs flotation saveall, which is a development of F. S. Gibbs, Inc., Boston. Basically, the machine is intended for the clarification of paper mill waste water; that is, the removal of suspended solids.

According to Mr. Fitzgerald, it is a high efficiency saveall, operating on the flotation principle. Reasons for its existence, he said, are the widespread pollution of streams throughout the country, the appalling quantity of valuable stock that is now discarded in mill waste and the desire of mills to reuse water.

Mr. Fitzgerald went into some detail as to the actual operation of the saveall and reported that the first full-scale commercial installation of this unit is now in operation in a mill in northern Massachusetts. Pilot plant operations, he said, are being conducted in several other mills.

Treatment of Kraft Mill Wastes

A review and description of the experimental chemical processes for the treatment of kraft mill wastes for the removal of color and oxygen-consuming materials, was presented by William Moggio of the National Council for Stream Improvement, New York.

The greatest disadvantage of all processes to date, he said, has been the excessive cost of treatment, coupled with the problem of handling and disposal of large quantities of sludge produced. He added that this probably accounts for the fact that none of the processes, with one exception have gone beyond the laboratory stage.

Mr. Moggio then described a chemical treatment process currently under study and development. The process involves the use of excess lime and carbonation followed by the recovery of the lime in the precipitated sludge. With the recovery of the chemicals, this process shows promise of successful economic application, according to Mr. Moggio. He added that methods of control and the development of an easily dewatered sludge are considered essential to success.

Phenolic Resins Substitute

In view of the probable shortage of phenolic resins and of conventional pulps, a brief investigation was made of the effect of substituting low-cost redwood "plastic pulp" for one-half the kraft pulp in a conventional kraft saturating paper, according to T. A. Howells and R. H. Goms of the Institute of Paper Chemistry.

It was found that handsheets made with 50 percent plastic pulp had lower tensile strength and poorer water absorbency than those made with all kraft pulp, but the alcohol absorbency was not affected appreciably.

They reported that laminates made with the 50:50 finish were weaker than those made with all kraft pulp, but exhibited better binding and better water resistance at comparable phenolic resin contents or equivalent bonding and water resistance at lower resin contents.

The effects of drying or of degree of cooking of the plastic pulp, according to the paper, were not as great as was expected from previous experience in other types of applications.

Selecting Personnel

Problems of the university placement director were reviewed by Gordon G. Sikes of Princeton University, who gave sound advice on selection of personnel to the session on vocational education.

Companies should visit the campuses regularly, lean years as well as good, he said, and should select with care the institutions to be visited; then trust the placement officers' recommendations after mutual confidence has been established.

Also, Mr. Sikes declared, companies should select with care their representatives and see that they can represent and discuss intelligently the company as a whole as well as their own department. One thing the recruiter must be able to do, he added, is handle equally well candidates who are shopping around; genuinely curious, and genuinely interested.

Wet Strength Resins

At the session on wet strength, three typical wet strength resins were described in a paper by C. S. Maxwell, W. F. Reynolds and R. R. House of the American Cyanamid Company. Melamine formaldehyde acid (cationic), anionic urea formaldehyde resin and cationic urea formaldehyde resin were compared on a laboratory scale under a wide variety of circumstances.

Factors that were found to effect the efficiency of one or more of these resins include:—Concentrations of anions and cations in the stock; character of the pulps themselves; degree of refining of the pulp; time of contact between resin and fiber; stock temperature; degree of cure, and cooking and bleaching residues. A number of curves and tables, illustrating the effects of the variables studied, were presented.

Phenol-Formaldehyde Resins

A new magnitude of wet strength and permanency in papers has been developed for applications involving rigorous use conditions, it was reported by Francis H. Snyder, L. Spiwak and A. E. Moyer of the Snyder Chemical Company, Bethel, Conn. By the addition of 1 to 25 percent of phenolic-type beater addition resins, papers having wet versus dry strength in the range of 35 to 130 percent are being commercially produced, they said.

The paper reported that, in addition to good resistance to acids and alkalies, certain other physical properties have been improved, such as increase in dry tensile and scuff. Such stocks do not suffer from embrittlement due to the resin, it was reported, and when used in combination with elastomer latices exhibit considerable increase in fold endurance.

Treating Method Simple

The method of treating the beaten pulp with resin is simple and papermaking operations are not complicated, according to the investigators; the resin appears to react chemically with hydrated cellulose.

A report on a typical filter paper prepared by this process indicates the excellent durability in contact with hydrated lime, as well as resistance of the stock to elongation under load and retention of wet tensile strength while maintaining filtrate clarity. A number of applications were suggested for papers of this type based upon their unique physical properties.

The convention came to a close with the annual luncheon, at which the TAPPI Medal was presented to George H. Tomlinson, of Howard Smith Paper Mills, Montreal, P. Q., by J. N. Stephenson, *Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada*. Another speaker, J. D. Zellerbach, Crown Zellerbach Corporation, discussed "A Technique for Freedom."

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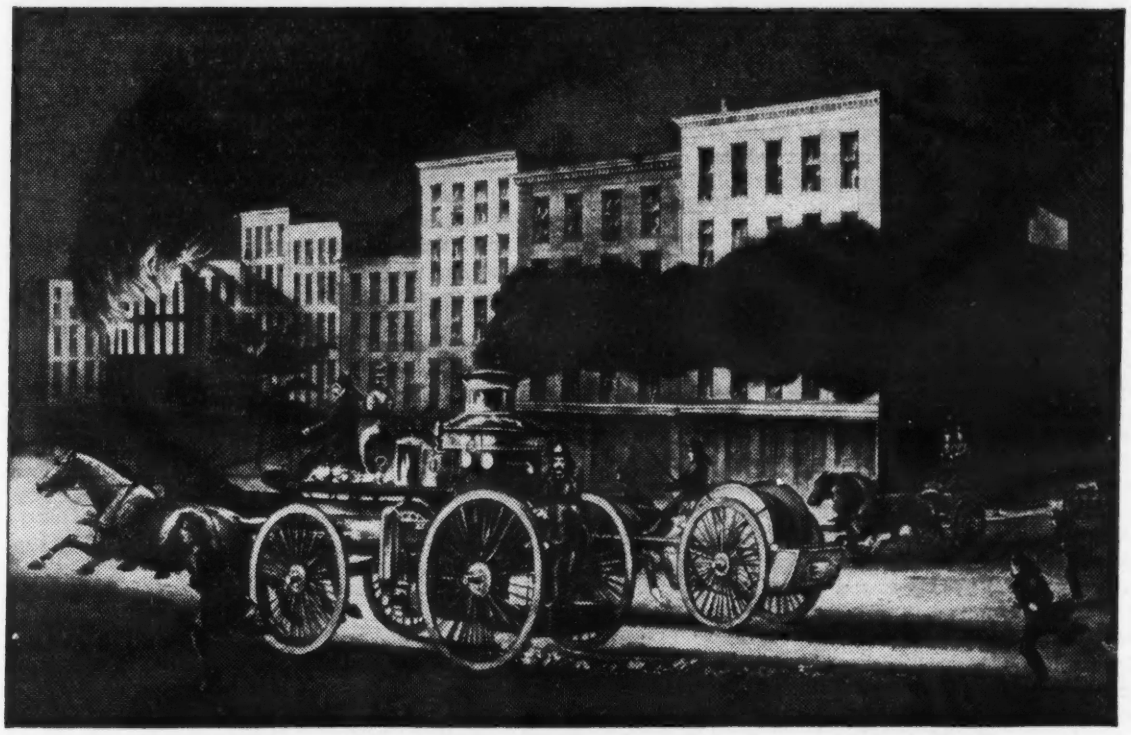

1882...FIRE ENGINES *Answer* THE CALL

WHEN clanging, smoking, fire engines dramatically replaced man-drawn hand-pumpers, the work of firemen became easier and much more effective. But fire-fighters were not the only ones to feel the influence of engines in the 1880's. The output of workers in many fields was being multiplied many fold by the growing power of machines. The industrial age of America was at hand, bringing lighter tasks, more leisure and finer living.

More factories, homes and public buildings looked to paint for protection against the elements, and for decoration. The young, ready-mixed-paint industry quickened its pace to answer the call for more finishes, particularly Zinc Oxide enamels for interiors and lead-zinc paints for exteriors.

To meet the burgeoning demand for both lead and zinc pigments, The New Jersey Zinc Company in 1882 pioneered the development of a new type of product—Leaded Zinc Oxide. For the first time, it provided paint manufacturers with the advantages of a single pigment combining both basic sulfate white lead and Zinc Oxide.

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Volume 159 February 26, 1951 Number 9

Don't Leave It to Politicians

Washington talks on another page of this paper about a proposal in congress for the establishment of a scheme of cultural and social and athletic opportunity for governmental employees. No personnel manager will quarrel with that idea as a contribution to the improvement of employment relations. Some will agree that it can contribute more than a little to employment results. As an idea it is good, as an additional item of governmental spending it presents a problem that is debatable. As the germ of another national social service it should have much careful study by business.

That idea, however, is not so threatening in the direction of so-called "security" undertakings as is that of another congressional bill which would set up a federal scheme of life insurance for everybody. That one, in the very nature of things, has a better chance of realization than has the more complex scheme of national health insurance. The paying of a death benefit is far more simple than the providing of medical care. So, the life insurance project should be taken in hand by a larger part of business than that which is directly concerned as competitive. The scheme could, doubtless would, cost plenty.

All these governmental social, security, welfare, or what-will-you ideas emphasize one thing: politicomic opportunists are eager and alert to seize upon the shortsightedness of private enterprise in the areas of human relations. It is not pleasant to reflect on the fact that very little, if any, of the improvement of those relations has been volunteered by those who were in position to make things better: almost without exception on anything like a general scale improvement has been, at least, started by law, and it has been promoted in largest part through the organized efforts of those who have not been in position to practice under the slogan, "It is better to give than to get."

Business ownership and management have become much more considerate of their responsibilities in human relations over the past fifty years. But, they have left many opportunities for politicians, in the name of government, to propose, promote, and practice paternalism with respect of those portions of the public which, in the light of their own selfish criterions, are considered deserving. That paternalism has come to the essaying of a universal scope. It must be stopped—for the one reason that it is debilitating to the self-reliance of the people. Of course, it also is very costly.

There is a new opportunity today for the paternalistic guidance of a large part of the people in the combatting and routing of inflation. The politicomic concept of the appropriate paternalistic role is that it is not good for a little boy to have an abundance of spending money; so papa will take it (by way of taxes), lest a bad mans peddle sonny a lot of lollipops at excessive profits. Papa, of course, does not mention the fact that he is not going to put sonny's money in a piggy-bank against a rainy day, but will spend it—in large part at excessive profits for somebody.

Sonny does need paternal guidance. He should be induced to save, to spend as wisely as possible. He should be helped to do those things and others in the way of building funds, annuities, and other assets against uncertainties. Some business concerns do help their people along those lines. They find that it pays. Some carry on extensive programs in cultural, social, and athletic areas. They find that these also pay. Those who leave such things to be done by politicians certainly know that that does not pay.

Controls Should Control

Comes now from many quarters and continuously the pronouncement that controls of prices and wages are not enough to keep the public from being gouged by costs. That, of course, was a foregone conclusion at the first broaching of the idea of freezing prices and wages. Everybody knew that the efficiency of the substitute for the voluntary price restriction depended on the response of the same, that far unwilling volunteers. There was no machinery—and apparently very little intent—to make the controls "bite."

Initially little more than words, the controls have become still less effective by adjustments, largely necessitated by the loopholes in the structure, and by the utter disregard of organized labor for any rule, objective, activity, or anything else in the program of defense against profiteering. The actions of labor have shown beyond all doubt that there is no more chance of unity in anything which it cannot control than there is of one world, other than a Soviet one, by way of UN functioning. When, in either case, those who, not being given their own way, walk out on a job, they should be kept out.

But, in that respect, as in respect of agriculture's demands, appeasement is the accepted policy. Everybody knows that appeasement has never satisfied any whole-hogger. It never will.

It is not only labor and agriculture that are chopping holes in the anti-inflation freeze. Many kinds of business groups are seeking exemptions. For the most part, they have very good grounds for their petitioning: they are being squeezed out of existence by the trend of unregulated prices on raw materials and the consequences of the destruction of wage-controls by threatened strikes. The railroads are demanding higher freight rates, another substantial item of business costs. They too, have higher costs.

That is where the trouble is. That is where the cure must be applied. The cost of everything must be put down and kept down. Those who will not go along with that purpose must be put out and kept out. Otherwise, whatever that may denote in the ideologies of political-economy, there can be in this country no government for the people.

Those who go to lengths in talking about the insufficiency of controls differ as to what else is necessary. The soundest proposal is that of a committee of the Committee for Economic Development, as follows:—"Reduce all government expenditures not clearly essential to defense; raise taxes sharply to restrain consumers' expenditures and increase revenues; check the expansion of bank credit; and launch a national program to encourage savings."

"Government," says the CED group, "can and should help in achieving these ends." No program of what business should do has been presented. The most effective action, aside from the desirable reduction of government spending, would be for business—production and distribution, ownership, management, and labor—to declare:—"There shall be no greedy gouging"—and make it stick. Prices and wages should be controlled by those who get them.

For the Bookshelf

SCHIMMEL ANNUAL REPORT on Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals, and Related Materials—1947-1948. Paper; 125 pages. New York: Schimmel & Co.

This edition of Schimmel carries on the usefulness which has attached to the report for years. Its presentation of commercial and scientific developments is informative in many directions. Its approaches in other areas are particularly interesting in such timely things as antibiotic activity of essential oils and odor perception.

Beginning with *Aeolanthus graveolens* and ending with ylang-ylang, there are 119 essential oils in the treatises on commerce and science, with eleven cross-references—and vanilla. The treatises run from four lines to two pages in length. Their subjects include many unfamiliar names. The pictures are good.

Scientific research in aromatic chemicals and related materials is reported on twenty-eight articles: as common as camphor; as new as the irones.

There is a bibliography of 250 references, an index of 204 authors, and one comprising almost 800 subjects.

BENELUX IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS GUIDE. Contents: Addresses of manufacturers, importers, and exporters in Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg interested in trade-relations all over the world. Second edition. Boards; 200 pages. Antwerp: Economic Documentation Office.

BRITISH CHEMICALS AND THEIR MANUFACTURERS—1951. The directory of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers—1951. Cloth; 169 pages, movable reference code. London: Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, 166 Piccadilly. Free.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS Exportable Surpluses. September, 1950. Paper; 159 pages. Paris: Organisation for European Cooperation. 200 francs.

FEDERATION DES INDUSTRIES CHIMIQUES DE BELGIQUE. Annuaire, 1950. Cloth; 441 pages. Brussels: Federation des Industries Chimiques de Belgique, 32 rue Joseph II.

GUIDE AND DIRECTORY FOR TRADING WITH GERMANY. Paper; 55 pages. Frankfurt: Economic Cooperation Administration Special Mission to Germany.

WESTERN GERMAN IMPORTERS OF U. S. COMMODITIES FOR INDUSTRIAL USES. Paper; 82 pages. Frankfurt: Economic Cooperation Administration Special Mission to Germany.

Today's conditions and tomorrow's probabilities lend much support to the thought that it might be well to know something about new sources of necessary materials. Some assistance can be got from each of the publications listed above, albeit indirectly via the directory of Western German importers.

The two ECA publications are distributed by its Office of Small Business, Washington 25.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

rate cutting that spells disaster for some of the highway transport companies. They have set up a special committee to investigate this "disastrous trend" as the first step in devising a counter move.

The motor truckers charge ICC with inviting the railroads to take over the competitive traffic in a decision of August, 1949, in Ex Parte 168 wherein the railroads were granted a 4 percent increase in freight rates. In that decision, ICC said that it was the responsibility of the railroad management to initiate measures in pricing and service to retain and increase their traffic. Since that time there have been numerous individual cases of rate reductions by the railroads on traffic that is competitive with the motor carriers, the losses to the railroads being made up from higher rates on noncompetitive traffic.

According to the truckers, the railroads also are using a new theory of rate-making to gain their end. This is the so-called "value of service" theory, the theory that railroads should be allowed lower rates because of competitive disadvantage growing out of the superiority of truck service in many instances. The way the truckers view it, however, is that any action to offset inherent advantages of one form of transportation by handicapping that form of transportation can only destroy, rather than preserve, inherent advantages.

FAO Moves to Rome

February 17 was moving day for the Food and Agricultural Organization. That UN agency has given up its quarters in Washington, D. C., for a permanent seat in Rome, Italy, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the 1949 conference of the member nations.

FAO was the first of the specialized UN agencies created after the war, having come into existence in October, 1945, when forty-four countries agreed to work together to help solve world food and agricultural problems. One of its most notable jobs was the world allocation of fertilizers and edible fats and oils. FAO now has a membership of sixty-five nations.

Home Gardening Revived

Victory gardening is coming back, but under a new name this year. Just what it will be called is something to be developed later; the point is that the government has decided to get behind a move to expand home gardening, which is something it has not done as a specific project since World War II.

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan sanctioned an expanded home garden and food preservation program last week, which is of vital importance to the fertilizer industry as well as to the producers of insecticides, fungicides, weed-killers, and to all other segments of the productive economy that are directly concerned with this development. For it means that packaging and distribution of the things necessary to make this campaign a success will have to be changed. More of the smaller sizes will have to be available to meet the demands of a new group of consumers, the size of which cannot even be estimated at this time.

Mr. Brannan did not approve the program for any fear that the farmers were not going to be able to produce enough food this year to meet demand, but rather, according to the statement of the department, as a means of impoving the diets and health of the people and thereby strengthening the defenses of the country. The farmers will benefit in the long run, it is also argued, because families that take up gardening seem to develop a taste for vegetables and fruit that has a permanent effect on their consumption habits.

physiologically valuable metals

Investigation within the last century has revealed the necessity physiologically and nutritionally of relatively large amounts of calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium and iron.

In contrast to the "big five," certain other metals—the so-called "trace" metals, copper, zinc, manganese and cobalt—appear to be necessary for life in very small quantities. The actual metabolic role of zinc and manganese for example is for the most part obscure, and the deficiency symptoms which are produced are neither striking nor spectacular. On the other hand, it is known that copper is concerned with the utilization of iron in the formation of hemoglobin, particularly in infants; and cobalt is an essential part of the Vitamin B_{12} molecule.

Inorganic salts of the metal concerned have most often been employed in the past for the treatment of mineral deficiencies. Normally, the anion of such compounds exerts its own physiological action, thereby occasionally producing undesirable side effects and lowering the patient's tolerance to the compound. In other instances, a limited solubility in water prevents effective administration.

Thus, the use of metallic salts of a compound, the anion of which exerts little or no physiological action in itself, would be of distinct value. Such compounds are available in the metallic salts of gluconic acid. The gluconate anion is pharmacologically inert, readily soluble in water and of distinctly low toxicity. Therefore, a metallic gluconate may be administered orally or parenterally as an effective source of the metal without any complications arising from the presence of the gluconate radical. Pfizer—a pioneer in the production of gluconic acid—is a number one source for metallic gluconate salts.

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Heavy Chemicals

There was plenty of activity in the heavy chemical market at the close of the month. An increase in the number of DOs and a heavy civilian demand have over-taxed production in several instances and shortages have become more frequent and more pronounced. One of the most unfavorable features is the prolonged shortage of sulphuric acid. The extensive use of this acid in industry and agriculture has affected more chemicals than any other acid. Muriatic acid remained in definitely short supply while the defense program is steadily creeping up on glacial and there was not a spot tankcar available at the close of the week.

Producers of aluminum sulphate are up against a difficult problem. They appear to be able to secure bauxite but not sulphuric acid. Acrylonitrile stocks have been seriously reduced by heavy purchases for synthetic rubber requirements. The current shortage in caustic potash is partly due to the same cause. Producers are now booking May shipments for copper sulphate with about every potato area interested except Maine. The scramble for nickel sulphate is lessening. It is expected the jam will be over before the end of March. No change in tin salts, no metal fluctuations.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 103.1 percent for the week ending February 17, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 98.2 in the preceding week and 95 for the corresponding week in 1949.

Acrylonitrile—Development and maintenance of a heavy demand from the rubber factories have overtaxed current production and created a definitely tight supply situation. It was stated that ways and means are being considered to increase production and it is expected that output will be expanded later in the year.

Ammonia Liquor—December production as reported by the Bureau of Mines was 4,223,480 pounds, compared with 4,087,143 in the preceding month and 4,078,500 pounds in December, 1949. Sales in December totaled 2,920,693 pounds, against 2,306,630 in November and 3,806,000 pounds in December, 1949. Stocks on December 31 were 1,264,446 pounds, compared with 1,169,264 on November 30 and 1,703,000 on December 31, 1949.

Ammoniac, Sal—Production of white granular made a substantial recovery late in the month after dropping to 50 percent capacity during the railroad strike. Demand is active and enough material is being delivered to prevent hardships from developing.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Market supply situation has continued favorable during the past month. Cracker-bakeries have been able to cover their requirements without difficulty.

Chlorine—Supply conditions have not changed materially during the past month. In some consuming quarters, it was stated that the flow of chlorine this month was a little better than in January. Demand, however, is considerably in excess of production and stocks have remained definitely tight all around.

Copper Sulphate—NPA announces it will cut back use of copper for the second quarter by 25 percent from the monthly production of the first six months of 1950. This compares with 15 percent for January and February and 20 percent for March. Industrial demand for copper sulphate is firmly sustained. Agricultural inquiry is reaching the market from practically every section but Miami, the call from the midwest area being unusually heavy. April production is under contract and May shipments are now being booked.

Potash, Caustic—Stocks for civilian use have remained scarce partly as a result of an increase in DO's for rubber factories. General demand remained active with shipments mostly behind schedule and market position tight.

Potassium Carbonate—Stocks short but market not as tight as caustic potash. Demand while active from glass plants did not appear quite as pronounced as noted a month ago. It was stated that demand for television tubes has shown some relaxation.

Soda, Ash—Heavy demand has featured the market throughout the past month. Production has been sustained around capacity levels except for a temporary period covering the railroad strike. Demand is still running ahead of production and the supply situation is tight although less complaints are being voiced in consuming quarters.

Soda, Caustic—Market situation did not offer much significant change during the past month. There appeared to be gradual improvement in the movement of liquid although the tankcar shortage has become more serious. Stocks of flaked, solid and all dry forms have continued definitely tight with considerably more demand than supply.

Sodium Nitrite—Supply conditions have continued exceedingly tight during the past month. The western meatpackers have been using a lot of this material and it was stated that demand from the dye and other consuming industries has picked up smartly.

Tin Salts—Prices were not revised last week and the market appeared to be well stabilized at current quotations. Elimination of the wild fluctuations in the price of the metal has done a lot to restore confidence in the market situation for tin based chemicals.

Acids

Acetic—Market practically bare of spot supplies of glacial. Demand has continued to increase and producers are experiencing difficulty in keeping pace with requirements. It was stated that the defense program is steadily creeping up on production and that considerable additional DO business is expected during the Spring and Summer months. There is a serious shortage of tankcars and it looks as though the supply situation may get worse before it gets better.

Muriatic—Supply conditions have shown no indication of easement during the past month. Industrial demand has been sustained at an unusually high level and producers have experienced difficulty in meeting requirements. The current shortage of tankcars has aggravated the movement from works.

Nitric—Continued available in carboys for prompt shipment although the supply situation was tighter at the close than at the beginning of the month.

Oxalic—Remained definitely tight over the past month with production considerably behind contract schedules. It was stated that the current shortage of sulphuric acid is seriously affecting output.

Sulphuric—No improvement in the supply situation could be noted over the past month. The maintenance of demand at an abnormally high level both for industry and agriculture has continued to over-tax production and prevented any easement in supply conditions.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — December shipments of aluminum wrought products, on an average working-day basis, were 7 percent above November and 72 percent over the December, 1949, figure, according to the Bureau of the Census. On the same basis, shipments of magnesium wrought products during December were 6 percent above November and 78 percent over the December, 1949, figure. Net shipments of aluminum wrought products, unadjusted for the number of working days, amounted to 153,000,000 pounds in December as compared to 150,000,000 pounds in November and 93,000,000 pounds during December, 1949.

Copper—Revision of the basic copper conservation order to permit the use of copper held in inventory after March 1 was announced last week by the National Production Authority. NPA explained that the amendment will permit businesses to make a more gradual adjustment to meet end-use restrictions of the order and will help to prevent dislocations in employment. The revision also requires that purchasers of copper must certify that the metal will be used in compliance with

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None.

Prices Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 24, 1950
244.9	244.9	244.9	223.4	213.8

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 24, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	121.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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Lead—Demand from battery makers held at a level somewhat above expectations for this period of the year. There was also a steady demand for use in pigments. Market position tight and firm at 17c. per pound New York for the common grade and at 16.80c. per pound St. Louis basis.

Magnesium—Bureau of the Census states that net shipments of magnesium wrought products, unadjusted for the number of working days, were 1,318,000 pounds during December as compared to 1,305,000 pounds in November and 772,000 pounds in December, 1949.

Platinum—Representatives of the platinum industry have discussed with the National Production Authority, a proposed order to assure adequate supplies of platinum to meet defense and other essential requirements. The proposed order would govern the use of platinum or platinum alloys in less essential items. All industry members agreed with NPA that because of expanding defense needs, an order of this type is necessary. The jewelry industry would be most affected by the proposed order, NPA and industry members agreed, but the effect would not be serious since palladium—a platinum substitute—is available in adequate amounts for the manufacture of jewelry.

Silver—Appeared to be well stabilized at the current price with demand and production about in balance. The final price for bullion at New York was 90.16c. per ounce.

Tin—Prices followed a relatively steady course over the past week. According to reports, foreign demand continued fairly active but there was no unusual activity in the domestic market. The prevailing price for grade A at the close of the week was $1.83 per pound.

Zinc—Stocks have not increased to any important extent during the past month. Shipments have run too close to production to ease the situation and the market has remained definitely tight and firm. Prime western closed the week at 17½c. per pound East St. Louis basis.

Magnesite Discovered in Finland

A magnesite deposit, which is said to be the largest in Europe, has been discovered in Lapland (Finland). Magnesite content of the ore is said to be 90 percent.

Brazilian Caustic Soda Plant Awaits Financing

Plans of the National Alkali Company, calling for the production of caustic soda and soda ash by the Solvay process at Cabo Frio, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, are awaiting completion of financing operations by the concern, according to the *Brazilian Bulletin*. The financial negotiations involve the contribution of 150,000,000 cruzeiros by the Brazilian government and a possible loan of $15,000,000 from the Export-Import Bank.

The project was originally drawn up from a survey made in 1948, calling for a plant with a capacity of 100,000 tons of soda ash, 45,000 tons of caustic soda and 4,000 tons of sodium bicarbonate. Of the 100,000 tons of of soda ash, approximately 63,000 tons were earmarked for the production of caustic soda. Dropped for lack of funds at the time, the project has recently been revived by National Alkali and the concern is renewing its efforts to obtain the necessary financing.

Alcoa Names L. P. Favorite New York Sales Manager

Lewis P. Favorite has been named manager of Aluminum Company of America's New York district sales office, succeeding Edward B. Wilber, who has been elected president of American Lumber & Treating Company at Chicago, Ill. Mr. Favorite, who will assume his new duties March 1, has been serving as product manager in charge of the sale of die castings for Alcoa. He is a veteran of more than twenty-three years' service with the company.

Trade Briefs

Swan-Finch Oil Corporation has named Anthony J. Zino, jr., assistant to the president.

Continental Oil Company has named J. B. Dickey division manager, succeeding George M. Sullivan, who has become regional general manager.

Dr. William Blum, chief of the National Bureau of Standards electrodeposition section, was recently made an honorary member of the Electrodepositors Technical Society of London.

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Silica Removal from Water By Deionization Described

A new folder emphasizing silica removal by "Amberlite" deionization has been prepared by Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia. The folder is designed to help the powerplant engineer and the chemical engineer generally to evaluate the usefulness, applications, and recommended layout of ion exchange systems to provide water practically totally free from hardness, carbon dioxide, and silica.

Text explains what results may be expected from "Amberlite" single-bed as well as multiple-bed, systems; describes how deionization works; and suggests typical uses in the process and power industries. One page, illustrated with block diagrams, presents case histories with results attained in deionization by typical "Amberlite Monobed," two-, three- and four-bed systems.

The folder, titled "Zero Hardness by Amberlite Deionization," is available on request from the Resinous Products Division of Rohm & Haas Company, Washington Square, Philadelphia 5.

Illinois Univ. to Dedicate Chemistry Bldg. Mar. 30-31

A two-day program will be held March 30 and 31 at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Ill., to dedicate the $3,400,000 East Chemistry building, devoted to chemical engineering and biochemistry. The formal dedication will include talks by George D. Stoddard, newly-elected president of the university's board of trustees, and Professor Roger Adams, chemistry department head.

At the dedication banquet, Donald B. Keyes, consultant of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, and former professor at Illinois, will discuss "Fifty Years of Chemical Engineering," and Professor H. B. Lewis, of the Univerity of Michigan, Ann Arbor, will talk on "A Half-Century of Biochemistry."

Phosphate Lease Offered

A phosphate lease on 360 acres of land located approximately sixteen miles North of Deer Lodge, Powell County, Mont., will be offered to the highest competitive bidder at a sealed bid to be held by the Bureau of Land Management.

Bids will be opened at 1 p.m. (EST) March 28 in the office of the Director, BLM, Washington 25, D. C. Minimum bonus bid is $1 per acre. The lands to be leased are described as follows:—T. 10 N. R., 9 W., P. M., Montana, sec. 14, SW¼SE¼. SW¼; sec. 23, NW¼.

Dihydroxydiphenylsulphone Data Offered by Monsanto Chemical

Typical reactions of dihydroxy—diphenylsulphone are described in a data sheet prepared by Monsanto Chemical Company's Merrimac Division. Everett, Mass. The bulletin contains information on two forms of mixed isomers of the chemical, available in commercial quantities, and two purified isomers, which can be supplied in experimental amounts.

Suggested uses for the sulphone, or its reaction products, include an electroplating bath additive, tanning agent resins, a stabilizer for cellulose materials, and adhesive formulations.

Water-Conditioning Folder Issued

Water-conditioning equipment is described in an eight-page folder available from the Illinois Water Treatment Company, Rockford, Ill. Data covers ion-exchange equipment, including softeners, hydrogen zeolite, de-ionizers and the newly-developed "Illco-Way Mixed-Bed De-Ionizer." The publication includes specifications on "Illco-Way" package-type units available for flow rates of up to 1,000 gallons per hour.

Troy Engine Issues Catalog

Troy Engine & Machine Company, Troy, Pa., has issued a new catalog describing the firm's line of process machinery. The publication (No. GP-50), which contains diagrams as well as photographs, gives data on Troy's line of roller mills, mixers and colloid mills. Copies are available upon request to the company.

Glass Containers Shipments: Dec.

The total shipment of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during December was 5,837,562, as compared with 5,131,193 in November, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,347,599 in December, against 1,324,888 in November; chemicals, 640,803 in December, against 571,003 in November, and toiletries, 560,329 in December, against 524,802 in November.

The total shipment of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during December amounted to 3,315,662, compared with 2,973,269 in November. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 327,110 in December, against 280,730 in November; chemicals, 150,559 in December, against 115,785 in November, and toiletries, 161,950 in December, versus 104,394 in November.

Trade Briefs

C. Francis Beatty, director of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, in charge of industrial relations, has been appointed to Harvard University's school of public health visiting committee.

Dr. Dilworth T. Rogers has been appointed senior research associate of Standard Oil Development Company, central research affiliate of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).

Robert T. Haslam, director and a member of the executive committee of Ethyl Corporation, New York, has been elected a director of Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation.

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Armour Foundation Develops Corrosion Measuring Technic

A new technic designed to measure the effects of corrosive solutions has been developed at Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology under the sponsorship of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. The new method is similar to television scanning and can be used for detection, study, recording and analysis of corrosion phenomena.

Scientists can now measure corrosion as it takes places, regardless of the metal involved, according to Dr. Howard T. Francis, supervisor of electrochemistry at the foundation. "The laboratory sample on which corrosion occurs is a metal cylinder," he explained. "This cylinder is dipped in some corrosive solution such as sea water, rotated several hundred times a minute, and scanned with a stationary probe electrode."

The probe electrode, which is a plastic arm containing silver wires, is placed about one-fiftieth of an inch away from the submerged cylinder. It picks up the minute electrical currents caused by the corrosion and enables scientists to measure and study the process.

"These tiny currents can be amplified and viewed on an oscilloscope screen or photographed for later analysis," Dr. Francis added.

DuPont Acquires Buildings in Tenn. For Production of Cellulose Sponges

Buildings of the Morris County Farmers' Co-op at Columbia, Tenn., have been purchased by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. DuPont officials stated that they are planning to use the property for the manufacture of cellulose sponges. Studies are being conducted to determine the type and layout of equipment, and to ascertain when installation may be commenced in view of current unsettled conditions.

Indian Industries Fair Slated April 1-May 15

An International Industries Fair will be held in Bombay, India, April 1 to May 15. The fair, which is sponsored by the Indian government and organized by the Engineering Association of India, will have two general divisions—foreign and home. The foreign division will consist of capital and semi-capital goods not manufactured or produced in India. The home division will be a display of Indian manufacture—factory and cottage industry goods.

Nevada Ore Treatment Tests Reported by Bureau of Mines

Results of Bureau of Mines tests to find suitable methods of treating low grade lead carbonate ore from the Diamond dis- a report released by the bureau. The tests were made as part of a program to increase production of strategically important metals.

The publication notes that if ore reserves—partly blocked out between 1942 and 1945 when medium grade, oxidized lead-silver ore was mined and shipped from the district—could be treated profitably, further development would follow. "Very good results" were obtained from straight flotation of the ore, according to the report, which also notes that this method should be satisfactory for a small plant where simplicity of operation is necessary.

A free copy of report of investigations 4762, "Experimental Treatment of Oxidized Lead-Silver Ore from Eureka, Nev, may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Mines, Publication Distribution Section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Fractional price increases were announced last week for corn dextrin, starch and tanners sugar due to the higher cost of production. Producers stated the advance complied with the Office of Price Stabilization's price regulation and was made to meet the increased cost of corn. Consuming demand for these materials continued active, which kept production sold up. Egg albumen and yolk also were higher reflecting the increased cost of production and the scarcity of supplies. Price index advanced 3.7 points.

Trading in most textile and leather chemicals was moderate, with most activity noted in withdrawals against former contracts. Prices remained firm for all materials.

While business in tanning material replacements was slow, offerings from primary markets were light and were closely held at recent price advances. Buying interest was active for shipment of wattle bark and extract, and quebracho extract. Shipments of the latter were still under suspension from the Argentine late in the week.

Office of International Trade announced the establishment of an export quota of 86,000 wet and dry calf and kip skins for the first quarter of 1951 and 100,000 wet cattle hides. It pointed out that the quota does not apply to wet cattle hides of foreign origin moving under authorization of the Economic Co-operation Administration nor to dry cattle hides. Applications for licenses should provide detailed description of the end use of leather manufactured from U. S. hides. This information if it applies to first quarter exports must be submitted by March 5.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn dextrin, 36c. to 37c. per 100 lbs.
starch, 33c. to 34c. per 100 lbs.
sugar, tanners, 29c. per 100 lbs.
Egg albumen, flake, 6c. per lb.
tech., 2c. per lb.
yolk, dom., 5c. per lb.
Chinese, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 24, 1950
292.2	288.5	279.4	225.1	246.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—There was little, if any, improvement in the tight supply situation. Production was sold ahead, with producers allocating deliveries to regular customers. New business was turned down. Export demand was active and orders for heavy tonnage for shipment to Europe were unfilled. Resale material also was scarce and maintained at premiums.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Tight supply condition continued to restrict business. Production was sold up and sales were confined to regular customers. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Sulphonated Oils—Trading in all varieties was reported slow, chiefly for small lots for immediate needs. Prices were more or less nominal, depending upon individual price ceilings.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin—Prices were lifted 36c. to 37c. per 100 pounds depending upon grade. The advance complied with OPS price regulation and was made to meet the increased cost of corn. White dextrin was advanced 36c. and gum, dark, and canary 37c. per 100 pounds. Consuming demand was active with production sold up.

Corn Starch—Higher cost of corn resulted in a price advance of 33c. to 34c. per 100 pounds. Pearl was quoted at $6.90 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery and powdered $7.06, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Demand continued active and kept production sold up. Agriculture Department has announced that it will support grower prices of 1951 corn crop at a national farm average of at least $1.54 per bushel. This is 7c. per bushel more than the support average of last year's crop. The new support rate is designed to reflect 90 percent of the parity price of next October 1.

Corn Sugar—Increased cost of corn resulted in an advance of 29c. per 100 pounds for tanners grade. Chipped tanners was quoted at $7.03 per 100 pounds, bags, carlots and $7.09, barrels, carlots, New York basis.

Egg Albumen—Owing to the high cost of production, prices were firmer and advanced about 6c. per pound. Edible flake was scarce and quoted at $1.86 to $1.88 per pound, barrels, depending upon quantity and seller and powdered at $1.90 to $1.92, same basis. Trading was light as consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner, until the new season gets in full swing. Technical also was in reduced supply and ranged from 85c. to 90c. per pound, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Increased cost of eggs was reflected in yolk and prices were higher. Domestic yolk was raised to $1.30 to $1.32 per pound, according to quantity and seller. Business was light and spotty and confined to actual requirements. Stocks of Chinese in spot dwindled steadily and ranged from 98c. to $1.02 per pound, duty paid, depending upon quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—Buying interest was reported quiet, though withdrawals against contracts continued of good volume. Market was firm at 5¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine and 5½c., f.o.b. Idaho. Stocks on the spot were maintained at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, exwharehouse, according to quantity. Over 3,400,000 pounds of government owned starch was sold at 4½c. per pound, f.o.b. Maine storage points in January, closing out the balance of stocks held by the government.

Sago Flour—Buying interest was slow. Prices were steady, reflecting the strength at primary sources. Stocks on the spot were well held at 8¼c. to 9c. per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Replacements were quoted at 8c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Consuming demand was moderate chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and firm for all grades. Primary markets were strong and offers for shipment were light. Brazilian high grade flour on spot ranged from 8c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity; mediums, 7¼c. to 7¾c. and low, 7c. to 7¼c., according to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Consuming interest was fairly active for actual needs. Prices were firm at prevailing quotations. Reports from Washington stated that America's long-dead chestnut trees—wiped out by disastrous blight may make an important contribution to the nation's stockpile of strategic materials under a program now being considered by the government. This plan is to salvage thousands of such trees from the national parks and forests as a stand-by source of tannin in the event war cuts off sources of supply. The production of chestnut extract has been dwindling steadily and the Munitions Board wants to rejuvenate the industry with a new source of supplies. The proposal calls for the stockpiling of all available dead chestnut timber near the existing tanning extraction plants where it would keep indefinitely without further deterioration.

Myrobalans—Primary market continued strong due to active demand for shipment to European countries. Shipments were firm at the recent advance. Freight rates were advanced $3 per ton, effective March 1.

Quebracho Extract—Shipments from the Argentine were still under suspension late last week. Active consuming demand for prompt and forward shipment was unsatisfied. A report from Buenos Aires to the New York Times disclosed that nearly 20,000 tons of soluble quebracho extract have been shipped from Argentina to Hong Kong for Communistic China since last August. This unprecedented shipping, it was reported has been stopped by voluntary action of producers despite offers of bonuses of $15 to $50 per ton. Previous orders from Hong Kong amounted to less than 3,000 tons annually. In one instance last September a request by a Swedish buyer for 3,000 tons was turned down by a large producer of quebracho, when it was established the order was for transshipment to Soviet Union. The United States Embassy in Buenos Aires stated no positive steps have been taken to prevent such trading. A new blacklist has not yet been established but an alert or watchlist has.

Wattle—Limited offers of bark and extract for shipment from Africa continued to restrict business. Consuming inquiry was quite active for prompt and forward delivery. Prices were without change and firm.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Dried blood was fractionally higher at Chicago but there were no other price changes to record last week. Heavy demand for bone meal had a strengthening influence and, while a split quotation prevailed, most of the sales were made at the higher price. Tankage was unchanged with demand active. No castor pomace was offered last week and there was not much hoof meal available either. Menhaden meal was more or less neglected by the feed trade.

Reports from out of town points noted improvement in the movement of mixed fertilizer to farmers. Heavy demand for ammonium sulphate has tightened the market's supply line and the same was true of superphosphate. Some interests look for the development of shortages later in the season. Bulk potash shipments are going forward in heavy volume, but bagged material is slightly delayed owing to a shortage of paper containers.

Tax tag sales during the year 1950 set a record for the 14 reporting states. 1950 sales of tax tags represented 10,877,974 tons of fertilizer compared to 9,808,514 tons for the preceding year. Not only was a new high recorded for last year, but tax tag sales in the 11 reporting states increased 68 percent, from 797,419 tons to 1,173,089 tons, for the month of January, 1951, compared to the same period of 1950.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Supply position tight and getting tighter. Bureau of Mines placed December production of cokeoven sulphate at 148,834,553 pounds, an increase of 9.3 percent over the 136,111,691 made in November and 142,490,800 pounds produced in December, 1949. Sales in November were 174,259,767 pounds, against 158,003,400 in November and 98,566,200 pounds in December, 1949. Stocks on December 31 were down 18.2 percent to 115,578,962 pounds, compared with 141,379,743 on November 30 and 139,406,200 pounds on December 31, 1949.

Bone Meal—Strong at $65 to $70 per ton, with offerings scarce and most sellers inclined to name the higher price. Feed interests have been steady buyers of late.

Castor Pomace—Producers did not offer any material last week, and it was apparent that output had been temporarily sold. Last sales were at $5.50 per unit of ammonia, carlots, works.

Dried Blood—Fractionally higher at Chicago, where sales were reported at $9.50 per unit of ammonia. The same figure was paid in New York.

Fish Meal—Continued mostly quiet and steady last week, with the feed interests moderate buyers but not aggressively active in the menhaden variety.

Hoof Meal—Not offered at the close of the week owing to temporarily sold-out condition of production. Last sales at $7.75 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Sodium Nitrate—Shipments fully up to seasonal dimensions under a steady increase in consuming demand. Stocks meeting requirements promptly at former price levels.

Tankage—Demand active enough from feed trade to hold market firm. Sales, New York, $9 per unit of ammonia, and $9.50, Chicago.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Contract shipments for domestic acidulating requirements continued fully up to normal dimensions. Supply situation generally comfortable, with prices firm.

Advices from Casablanca state that exports of dried phosphates in the third quarter of 1950 continued at approximately the same rate as in the first half of the year. They totaled 2,900,000 tons in the first nine months of 1950, compared with 2,800,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1949, and accounted for approximately 20 percent by value of all Moroccan exports and 38 percent of exports outside of the franc area.

Superphosphate—United States production totaled 824,842 short tons for normal, 52,620 tons for concentrated and 6,531 tons for wet-base goods during the month of December, according to the Bureau of the Census. These figures represent increases from last month's totals of 4 percent for normal and 36 percent for wet-base goods. Production of concentrated superphosphate, however, declined 4 percent. For the current month, the quantity of normal superphosphate produced was 16 percent, concentrated 11 percent, and wet-base goods 25 percent above the December, 1949, output.

December shipments of concentrated superphosphate increased 30 percent, but shipments of normal and wet-base goods declined 5 and 37 percent, respectively, from the previous month's total. Shipments of all grades of superphosphate exceeded the amounts reported for the corresponding period of 1949. During the month stocks on hand increased 8 percent to 1,035,063 tons for normal and 33 percent to 18,380 tons for wet-base goods, but declined 15 percent to 55,252 tons for concentrated.

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: January**

	Equivalent tons Jan. 1951	Jan. 1950	Jan.-Dec. 1949-50
Virginia	[1]	[1]	670,330
North Carolina	[1]	[1]	1,816,079
South Carolina	188,934	157,950	1,013,826
Georgia	256,009	149,329	1,235,758
Florida	153,475	122,023	1,097,368
Alabama	56,425	41,839	1,051,309
Tennessee	21,132	16,084	492,256
Arkansas	34,994	16,915	366,083
Louisiana	43,161	19,631	278,708
Texas	61,480	40,354	587,639
Oklahoma	[1]	[1]	143,920
Total South	815,610	564,125	8,753,256
Indiana	127,610	93,375	961,653
Kentucky	94,782	57,415	607,170
Missouri	135,087	77,504	555,893
Total Midwest	357,479	233,294	2,124,716
Grand total	1,173,089	797,419	10,877,974

* Furnished by the National Fertilizer Association.
[1] The state of Virginia will report quarterly effective January 1, 1951. Oklahoma and North Carolina report tax tag sales 30 days after the end of the current month. Oklahoma and North Carolina tag sales for December 1950 represent 6,490 and 107,335 tons respectively, compared to 3,330 and 68,473 tons during December 1949.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 24, 1950
87.1	87.1	87.1	82.2	81.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Potashes

Regular contract shipments moving mostly on time. When material has been desired in bags, there has been a slight delay due to a shortage of these containers. Demand continued, with production at capacity and prices firm. The spasmodic shortages of boxcars have not been entirely cleared up.

Pesticides

General situation has remained in tight supply with 25 percent of the DDT production going to the army. There has been a little better flow of chlorine of late probably on account of the closing down of some of the ice-bound papermills. The continued stringency in phenol is seriously affecting output of 2,4-d and 2,4,5-T and production of both has been heavily sold ahead. BHC is not improving its production much under the critical conditions prevailing in benzol.

Pyrethrum—The area planted to pyrethrum in Japan in 1950 was 6,042 hectares (1 hectare equals 2.47 acres) and is expected to reach 7,619 hectares in 1951, according to estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The annual average in the period 1931-40 was 21,000. Production in 1950 is estimated at 1,535 metric tons, and in 1951 at 1,875 tons. Exports of pyrethrum in 1950 will total about 565 tons—probably about 53 percent in the form of dried flowers and the remainder in processed products. Shipments averaged 5,040 tons annually in the period 1931-40. Exports are regulated in permitted for export in 1951 because of order to insure sufficient supplies for the domestic insecticide industry. It is expected that increased amounts will be higher production and the greater use in Japan of synthetic organic insecticides.

Sulphur

Mine shipments of native sulphur during November, 1950, totaled 487,303 long tons, compared with 478,160 in the preceding month and 379,644 long tons in November, 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments for 11 months ending November 30, 1950, amounted to 5,073,312 long tons, against 4,363,011 for the corresponding period in 1949. Apparent sales in November were 484,654 long tons, compared with 471,037 in October and 383,030 long tons in November, 1949.

Production of sulphur in Norway in

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

the first nine months of 1950 rose to 66,530 metric tons from 53,330 tons in the corresponding period of 1949. The total for pyrites was 552,690 tons and 548,525 tons, respectively.

Italian pyrite mines operated at a fairly high level in the first half of 1950. Production was 464,550 metric tons, compared with 410,250 tons in the corresponding period of 1949. Output is at approximately the prewar rate.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Trading continues light with little activity of note during the past week. As yet there has been no appreciable change in rail shipments into this area, although improvement is expected in the near future. Offerings of bone meal have been scarce with quotations firm. The fish meal market continues steady with very little trading reported. Ruling prices were:—

Ammonium nitrate, $69.95 per ton for domestic, $76.55 per ton for Canadian material, both f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonium phosphate, $70.60 per ton for 16/20 grade, $95.10 per ton for 11/48 grade. Both Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonium sulphate, $51 per ton, bagged, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $3 discount for bulk; Canadian material same. Blood meal, $7.50 to $7.75 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $82 per ton, steamed, 1/30 meal, five tons or more, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $86 per ton for less than five tons; both foreign and domestic. Calcium nitrate, $48.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles harbor. Fish meal, $143 to $146.25 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $132, nominal, per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $143.50 to $147 per ton for 70 percent Canadian herring, f.o.b. Vancouver, B. C. Potassium muriate, 50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Sodium nitrate, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles harbor; $48 per ton in bulk. Superphosphate, $23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $4 extra for bags. Ammoniated, $29.50 per ton in bulk, 3/16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $4 additional for bags. Triple, $68.50 to $72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a. f.o.b. Los Angeles. Tankage, wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5.75 to $6.50 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Inter-Gulf Corp. Appoints Castagnet to Sales Post

Georgine V. Castagnet has been appointed chemical sales manager of the Houston, Tex., office of the Inter-Gulf Chemical & Supply Corporation, where she will supervise trading operations in heavy chemicals. Miss Castagent was formerly associated with Cornelius Products Company, in charge of the Latin American department.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorization

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period February 16 to 21 were the following:—

To Austria—$60,000 for zinc from Latin America.

To China—$1,500,000 for ammonium phosphate from the United States and Canada.

To France—$1,491,000 for chemicals and $120,000 for alcohol from the United States; $10,000 for chemicals from Canada.

To Ireland—$536,000 for grain sorghum from the United States.

To Italy—$700,000 for phosphate rock from the United States.

Steele Adds Dollard

Ben P. Steele Company, New York, has added Frank E. Dollard to its staff. The action marks an expansion of the company in its handling of industrial chemicals and insecticides.

Korean Fertilizer Plant Destroyed

Korea's most important chemical plant, located in Konan near Hungnam on the East coast, has been totally destroyed by the war. It produced nitrogenous fertilizers, calcium carbide and explosives. Engineers of Shin Nippon Nitrogenous Fertilizer Company, Ltd., which built the unit during World War II, estimate reconstruction costs at more than $100,000,000.

Trade Briefs

J. A. Metzger, of the general personnel department of Bemis Bro. Bag Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been recalled to active duty as a Lt. Commander in the Navy.

Sinclair Refining Company has appointed H. D. Moore western manager of wholesale sales and O. M. Ogden manager of wholesale sales for the eastern and southeastern regions.

Samuel B. Wilkes, president of the Crown Petroleum Corporation, Springfield, Mass., has been elected a member of the recently formed Young Presidents' Organization.

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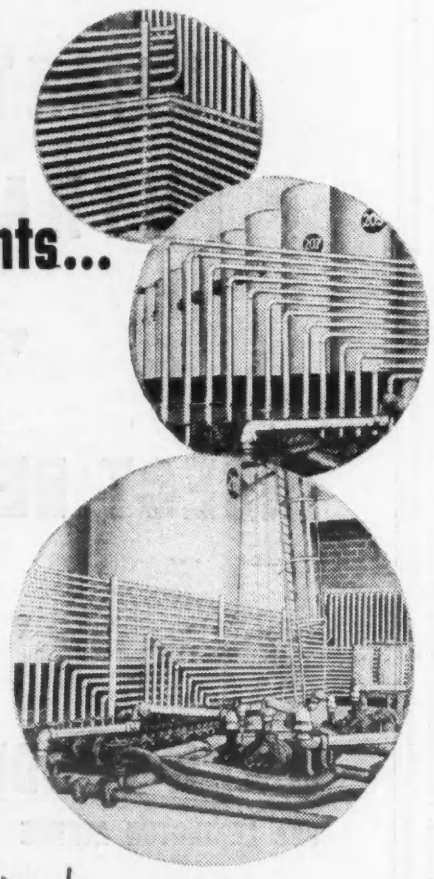

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Petroleum Derivatives

The supply and demand picture last week continued pretty much unchanged and there were no indications that there would be any considerable improvement at any time in the immediate future. Demand for practically everything was running from good to very strong levels. Supply ranged from adequate to very tight. There was nothing seeking a market.

Toluol and xylol were very tight, which represented no change from conditions that had prevailed for many months. Demand for both continued at exceptionally high levels. In the field of aliphatics there was a somewhat easier situation. All of the materials were in what could be called a good demand position, although the call was not so great that it was putting any great pressure on producers. They were able to fill orders with comfort, although the opinion has been expressed for some time now that if the demand should increase sharply these materials would probably tighten up just as much as most of the others in the petroleum derivatives field.

The shortage of transportation was having its effect on the supply of LPG's. Added to this was a heavy demand that was expected at this time of the year. Both microcrystalline and paraffin waxes were in a pretty much unchanged position. Petrolatum and white oils were without any considerable change. The drums situation was causing as much difficulty as ever in this market.

Solvents and Diluents

The situation in toluol and xylol last week was pretty much the same as it had been in recent weeks. The demand for both items was still being observed at a high level, although the supply was short and could not keep up with the requests made by consumers. Just when there would be any improvement in this situation was more than producers cared to guess. The situation in higher boilers was also without any change and there did not appear to be any changes coming up at this time. The demand was as great as ever and the supply was not sufficiently high to take care of it with anything resembling ease. The market for blends was without change, too, and there were none that appeared likely at this time. The demand continued at the high rate that had been apparent for some time past and seemed likely to go on that way. The supply was tight and it appeared likely that there would be no appreciable easing at any time in the immediate future.

Cleaners' Naphtha — The demand for this item was going along at what were characterized as good levels last week and there appeared to be no reason why it would change materially in the immediate future. The supply was strong enough to meet the call without any particular difficulty.

Lacquer Diluent—The supply held up to a sufficiently high point last week to accommodate the requirements of the market although it was said that should there by any sharp rise in the needs of consumers there might be some tightening noticed. The demand at the present time was continuing at the good levels of the recent past although it was not so high as to be called booming.

Mineral Spirits—The market was in a pretty much unchanged position during the past week and there were no considerable turns in either supply or demand expected in the immediate future. The demand was sufficient to take care of the requirements of customers but was not long. The demand was going along at the usual rate and appeared likely to continue, although the opinion was expressed that if it should start picking up considerably there might be some tightness apparent.

Rubber Solvent—The supply was high enough to accommodate the requirements of the market at the present time although there was some opinion that if the demand should pick up considerably in the immediate future it might cause some tightness to take place in the supply situation. The demand at the present time was running along at ordinary levels, and from all indications it was not expected to vary much one way or another in the immediate days to come.

Stoddard Solvent—The picture for this material was without any considerable change last week and there was none expected in the foreseeable future. The supply held up to a point from which the market's requirements could be accommodated with no particular difficulty and the demand was at the levels that had been noticed recently. It was not particularly high but was, on the whole, considered good.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—There was no real change to be seen in the picture for this material last week. Supply was continuing at the good levels that had been noted recently, although there was some thought that it might be pinched if the demand rose sharply. The demand at this time was good but was not what could be called booming.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Although in many parts of the country the weather was showing signs of easing up there were still enough low temperature areas to account for a good demand. The shortage of sufficient transportation was also affecting the supply. This was an ordinary occurrence at this time of the year. Right now it was reported that the transportation situation was very bad and that the weather was partly responsible and that the strike was still having its effect. This was the heavy season as far as the demand for LPG's was concerned and there was no falling off in the call expected until the weather showed improvement.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The market for this item was in a pretty much unchanged position during the past week. The supply was just about as tight as it had been and there were no signs that it would ease up by any appreciable amount in the immediate future. The demand was at the strong levels that had been apparent for some time past. It was said that customers had become pretty much reconciled to the fact that they were buying in a tight market.

Paraffin — The supply was no larger than it had been and there were no indications that it would be any more abundant in the immediate future. The demand was at the strong levels of the recent past and appeared likely to stay that way.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil — Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during January amounted to 17,397,239 barrels, or an average of 561,201 barrels per calendar day, it was announced recently. Crude oil processed at a refinery at Ras Tanura amounted to 4,434,406 barrels, or an average of 143,045 barrels per calendar day.

Petrolatum—The market last week continued in pretty much the same condition that had been noted in the recent past. The supply was as tight as ever and there appeared to be no likelihood that there would be any appreciable improvement in the immediate future. The demand as still being felt at a strong rate and from all indications would continue that way. Drums were still causing hardships. They were hard to obtain in the first place and on top of that was the railroad strike which had tied up considerable of them.

White Mineral Oils—The supply was at pretty good levels and demand was at the strong levels that had been noted recently and the indications were that it would hold that way. The problem of obtaining enough drums and getting back those that had been shipped to consumers was also affecting this product.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 10 totaled 238,873,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 242,798,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 3,925,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 4,359,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 434,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Petroleum 1949 Summary Reported

The final summary of statistics on crude petroleum and petroleum products for 1949 has been reported by the Bureau of Mines as follows, in barrels:—

	1949	1948
New supply:		
Domestic production:		
Crude petroleum	1,841,940,000	2,020,185,000
Natural gasoline	157,086,000	146,721,000
Benzol	189,000	358,000
Total production	1,999,215,000	2,167,264,000
Imports:		
Crude petroleum[1]	153,686,000	129,093,000
Refined products[2]	81,873,000	59,051,000
Total new supply, all oils	2,234,774,000	2,355,408,000
Daily average	6,123,000	6,436,000
Change in stocks, all oils	−2,852,000	+107,056,000
Demand:		
Total demand	2,237,626,000	2,248,352,000
Daily average	6,130,000	6,143,000
Exports:		
Crude petroleum[3]	33,069,000	39,736,000
Refined products[3]	86,307,000	94,938,000
Domestic demand:		
Motor fuel	913,713,000	871,270,000
Kerosene	102,672,000	112,220,000
Distillate fuel oil	329,278,000	340,576,000
Residual fuel oil	496,021,000	500,543,000
Lubricants	33,101,000	35,983,000
Wax	2,255,000	2,348,000
Coke	14,427,000	11,670,000
Asphalt	49,362,000	49,962,000
Road oil	7,826,000	8,027,000
Still gas	82,621,000	81,159,000
Liquefied gases	68,238,000	65,508,000
Miscellaneous	3,995,000	6,506,000
Losses	14,741,000	27,906,000
Total domestic demand	2,118,250,000	2,113,673,000
Daily average	5,803,000	5,775,000
Stocks:		
Crude petroleum	253,336,000	256,627,000
Natural gasoline	6,831,000	5,579,000
Refined products	342,704,000	[4]343,537,000 345,650,000
Total, all oils	602,891,000	[4]605,743,000 607,856,000
Motor fuel:		
Production	962,417,000	921,923,000
Imports		302,000
Exports	39,347,000	37,302,000
Stocks:		
Finished gasoline	103,586,000	95,481,000
Natural gasoline	6,831,000	5,579,000
Domestic demand	913,713,000	871,270,000
Kerosene:		
Production	102,152,000	121,914,000
Imports		135,000
Exports	2,533,000	3,495,000
Stocks	20,868,000	[5]23,941,000
Domestic demand	102,672,000	112,220,000
Distillate fuel oil:		
Production	340,825,000	380,700,000
Transfers from crude	2,701,000	3,543,000
Imports	1,825,000	2,546,000
Exports	12,295,000	21,293,000
Stocks	75,207,000	[5]71,429,000
Domestic demand	329,278,000	340,576,000
Residual fuel oil:		
Production	424,909,000	466,317,000
Transfers from crude	4,750,000	23,847,000
Imports	75,175,000	53,269,000
Exports	12,641,000	13,011,000
Stocks	60,193,000	[5]64,021,000
Domestic demand	496,021,000	500,543,000
Lubricants:		
Production	45,389,000	51,416,000
Imports		101,000
Exports:		
Grease	392,000	396,000
Oil	12,520,000	12,996,000
Stocks	9,219,000	9,843,000
Domestic demand	33,101,000	35,983,000
Wax (1 bbl.—280 lbs.)		
Production	3,208,000	3,515,000
Imports		27,000
Exports	1,031,000	994,000
Stocks	473,000	551,000
Domestic demand	2,255,000	2,348,000
Coke (5 bbls.—1 short ton)		
Production	16,959,000	14,494,000
Exports	2,489,000	2,521,000
Stocks	696,000	646,000
Domestic demand	14,427,000	11,670,000
Asphalt: (5.5 bbls.—1 short ton)		
Production	49,007,000	51,919,000
Imports	1,185,000	1,557,000
Exports	1,569,000	1,628,000
Stocks	4,918,000	5,857,000
Domestic demand	49,362,000	49,952,000
Road oil:		
Production	7,691,000	7,915,000
Stocks	366,000	501,000
Domestic demand	7,826,000	8,027,000
Still gas: (1 bbl.—3.600 cu. ft.)		
Production	82,621,000	81,159,000
Liquefied gases:		
Production	23,469,000	23,676,000
Transfers of L.P. gases from natural gasoline	45,982,000	42,991,000
Exports	1,279,000	1,089,000
Stocks	527,000	593,000
Domestic demand	68,238,000	65,508,000
Miscellaneous:		
Production	4,236,000	6,929,000
Exports	220,000	213,000
Stocks	735,000	714,000
Domestic demand	3,995,000	6,506,000
Unfinished gasoline:		
Rerun (net)	418,000	917,000
Stocks	7,857,000	8,275,000
Other unfinished oils:		
Rerun (net)	10,006,000	513,000
Transfers of cycle products	2,470,000	1,914,000
Imports	3,688,000	1,114,000
Stocks	58,037,000	[6]61,885,000
Shortage	585,000	2,768,000

[1] Bureau of Mines.
[2] Department of Commerce.
[3] Alaska and Hawaii, Bureau of Mines: all other noncontiguous and foreign destinations, Department of Commerce.
[4] New basis—California stock, formerly included in refinery stocks of distillate and residual fuel oils, transferred to "other unfinished oil." Also certain stocks of refined products, held in distributors tanks and formerly included in bulk terminal stocks, are eliminated.
[5] New basis for California: figures for 1948 on old basis—kerosene, 24,056,000; distillate fuel oil, 75,001,000; residual fuel oil, 76,970,000.
[6] New basis for California; figures for 1948 on old basis, 46,362,000.

Trade Briefs

D. Thomas Byrne has been named field engineer for the production research laboratory of the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association.

J. F. Pritchard, president of J. F. Pritchard & Co., Kansas City, Mo., has been elected president of the National Constructors Association.

F. B. Hufnagel, jr., Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has been reelected a director for a three-year term of the National Council of Private Motor Truck Owners.

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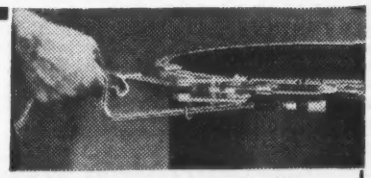

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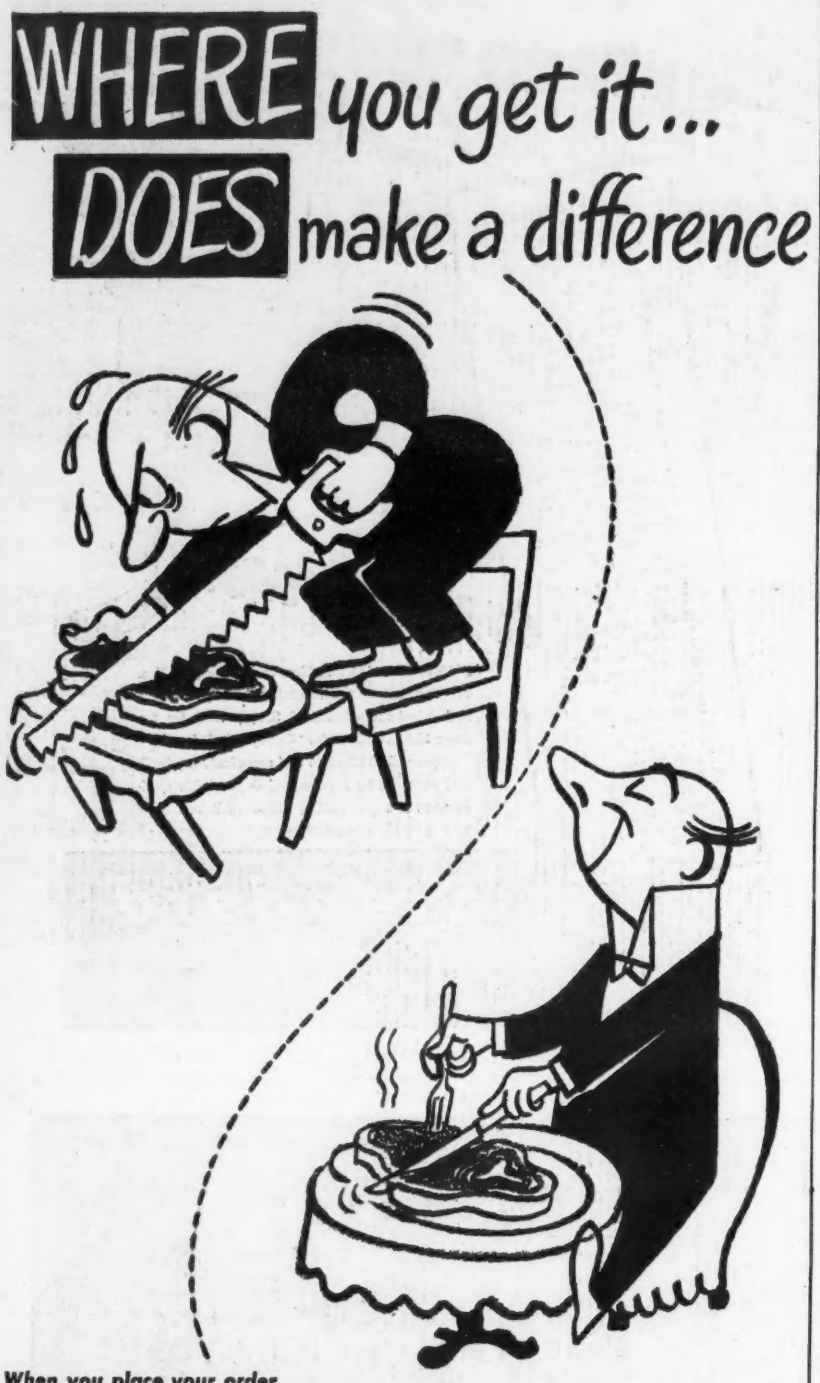

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Coaltar Chemicals

Preliminary production figures released by the Bureau of Mines indicated that the basic coaltar chemical output of cokeoven operators during 1950 was in general higher than was the 1949 production level. The supply position of basic coaltar chemicals remained tight, with benzol, cresylics, phenol, and pyridin the most critical. Naphthalene was growing gradually tighter, and the aromatic solvents were short but not yet critical. Creosote was in reasonably good balance with demand.

The snarl in tankcar transportation induced by the recent strike of switchmen began to unravel last week and tankcar movement was expected to be pretty well back to normal by the end of the month. This had very seriously hampered coaltar chemical production, particularly in the mid-west where some plants were almost haulted in their operations, adversely affecting the production of phenol, monochlorobenzene, and various other materials from which a large number of chemicals derive. This strike had the indirect effect of cutting back on production of large volume chemicals and even limited the output of aspirin and various salicylates.

Price ceilings were maintained throughout the industry, and there were no price changes reported in any segment of the coaltar chemical field. Meanwhile manufacturing costs were continuing high. Of no little concern, was the apparent disposition in government official circles to be less rigid with respect to wages and salary controls than with price controls, a policy which it was felt in most quarters would eventually put the squeeze on chemical manufacturers, particularly where large volume but narrow profit margin items were concerned.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the operating rate for the week ended February 24 at 99.5 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to the production of 1,989,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,969,000 tons the previous week, and 1,692,800 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—The production of benzol by cokeoven operators was reported as a preliminary total for 1950 by the Bureau of Mines as 160,392,616 gallons against the 143,765,168 gallons turned out in 1949. This total included the 15,047,147 gallons produced in December of this year, compared with the November output of 14,011,794 gallons. The breakdown of December cokeoven production stood at 501,599 gallons of motor grade benzol, 3,785,115 gallons of 1 degree nitration grade, 9,415,376 gallons of industrial pure 2 degree material, and 309,704 gallons of miscellaneous grades. This December pattern of output by grades was representative of the general output ratios for the year, a pattern which differed from the 1949 production ratios. This was so because of the increased pressure of demand for the more highly refined grades.

In 1950 cokeovens turned out 6,591,144 gallons of motor grade benzol as against 20,923,704 gallons in 1949. The 1950 production of 1 degree nitration grade of benzol by cokeoven operators stood at 40,515,215 gallons, while in 1949 the nitration output was 28,988,715 gallons. The production of 2 degree industrial pure benzol by cokeoven operators in 1950 amounted to 110,208,662 gallons as compared with 91,717,279 gallons in 1949. Output of various other grades in 1950 aggregated some 3,077,595 gallons in 1950 and 2,035,470 gallons in 1949. These 1950 production figures were the preliminary ones released by the Bureau of Mines, and were subject to some possible further revision and correction before being finally issued. However, a clear production picture and pattern was indicated.

Meanwhile the market remained in its condition of very critical scarcity despite high volume output, because of the vastly expanded demand for both civilian and military enduse derivatives. The supply situation was made temporarily worse in the last two weeks by the railroad strike, but this situation was beginning to clear somewhat as tankcars began getting back into regular transportation schedules. The effects of the strike, however, would continue to be adversely felt in such derivatives as phenol and anilin, at least for the balance of the month.

Coaltar—Crude coaltar production in 1950, according to the preliminary cokeoven production figures released by the Bureau of Mines, amounted to 737,058,587 gallons, as against the 672,407,370 gallons produced during 1949. December coaltar output was 65,473,777 gallons, up 5.1 percent over the November output of 62,298,176 gallons.

Creosote—Preliminary production figures for 1950 of cokeoven operators was released by the Bureau of Mines. These figures indicated the 1950 total production from cokeoven sources was 29,373,241 gallons as against 24,378,604 gallons during 1949. The December cokeoven output of creosote was 2,415,857 gallons, off 5.5 percent from the November production of 2,555,884 gallons.

Supplies, from an overall point of view, were regarded as adequate to meet the continuing heavy demands of the wood preserving industry. Imports continued to hold up well, augmenting the supply from domestic sources. Prices maintained their ceiling levels, and since costs continued high, no change could be looked for in the immediate future.

Cresols—Sales were mostly confined strictly to contract quantities with established accounts, producers having estimated their production with reasonable accuracy and confined their contracts to those amounts. Accordingly, under contract, cresols moved with reasonable promptness to consumers, but there was virtually none left over for spot sale.

Cresylic Acid—The price position of domestic acid, of course, adhered strictly to the ceiling prices effected by the government order of January 26, while imported acid continued to move in the range of $1.35 to $1.40 per gallon. Supplies were everywhere in short supply, except for some petroleum source cresylic acids.

Naphthalene—The preliminary 1950 production figures on the various grades of naphthalene turned out by cokeoven operators were released by the Bureau of Mines. The 1950 output of all grades totaled 98,029,201 pounds, as compared with 70,823,436 pounds during 1949. The breakdown of the 1950 output of cokeovens indicated the production of 22,087,894 pounds of material melting at less than 70° C., as against the output of 12,332,761 pounds of the same grades in 1949. Production in 1950 of naphthalenes melting above 70° C., but below 77° C. amounted to 36,321,069 pounds, compared with the 1949 output of 23,873,937 pounds. Cokeoven naphthalene production in the melting point range of 77° C. to 79° C. during 1950 amounted to 39,620,238 pounds, as against the 34,616,738 pounds turned out in 1949.

For the month of December cokeoven output of all grades of naphthalene stood at 8,863,877 pounds, compared with the November production of 8,403,557 pounds. The market was reported as continuing strong, with supplies on the short side, but not too severely critical as yet. Prospects in the months immediately ahead were bleak, in that supplies were expected to become more scarce, and imports inclined to fall off.

Phenol—The long and severe shortage of phenol, which during the past two weeks was seriously made worse by the recent rail strike, which snarled traffic and impeded production, particularly in the mid-west, was still critical. The tankcar movements were beginning to get back

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None
Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 24, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	107.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coke By-Products

Total estimate of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended February 24 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	969,758
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	33,476,587
Benzol	gals.	3,267,952
Coaltar	gals.	14,878,483
Creosote oil	gals.	597,796
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,032,507
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	23,911
Toluol	gals.	617,722
Xylol	gals.	159,412

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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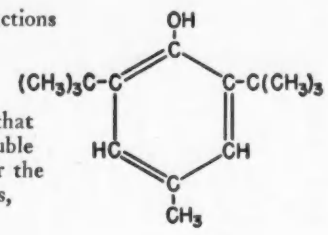

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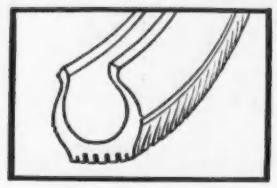
For further information, write for your copy of Bulletin C-9-115. It describes in detail the properties, reactions and uses of DBPC.

Though supplies are at present limited by the emergency demand, many known possibilities of DBPC make it a most interesting chemical.



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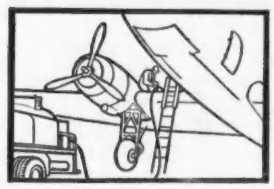
DBPC is particularly effective in the prevention of oxidation and deterioration of insecticide compositions containing pyrethrin. Pyrethrin has a marked tendency to decompose on exposure to light or air; such decomposition results in a marked decrease in the insecticidal value of the product. DBPC inhibits these oxidation processes, thus prolonging potency of the insecticide.



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DBPC is an excellent antioxidant for high-grade lubricating oils for low-temperature service such as spindle oils, gun greases, waxes, etc., and for such oils as turbine oils and transformer oils. In these oils, it inhibits the formation of gums and acidic products that are formed by oxidation.

It is also one of the most effective inhibitors for the reduction of gum formation in aviation gasolines, where it is important to effect the inhibition without the production of undesirable deposits of residues in carburetors.

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC. *Chemical Division* Dept. OP-2-26, Koppers Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

to a state of normal routing, but the effects of their tie up was currently being felt in consuming phenol channels and was holding up the production of plastics, and various phenol derived chemicals such as aspirin and various salicylates, as well as the various nitrated, chlorinated, and alkyl substituted phenolic chemicals.

Despite the high benzol output, demand for both civilian and military enduse had grown to a point where the benzol shortage was indeed acute, and this was particularly reflected in the phenol output where there was large volume demand, but mostly in civilian channels. Benzol which would normally flow in the direction of phenol production was in substantial amounts being shunted in the direction of other products of higher priority, such as styrene.

Pyridin—Cokeoven production of crude bases, reported on a dry basis, was reported by the Bureau of Mines as totaling 391,079 gallons, according to 1950 preliminary figures. The 1949 output was 395,854 gallons.

Refined 2-degree pyridin was under tremendously heavy pressure of demand during the entire year, and producers were operating under a heavy backlog of orders with which they were never able to catch up. The Bureau of Mines issued a preliminary production figure for 1950 of 1,164,-054 pounds, as against the 1,044,643 pounds turned out in 1949.

The December production of refined 2 degree pyridin was 79,252 pounds, off 19.1 percent from the 97,948 pounds produced in November, compared with 113,-400 pounds produced in December of last year.

Solvent Naphtha—Cokeoven production in 1950 was preliminarily reported by the Bureau of Mines as amounting in 1950 to 5,332,972 gallons of crude heavy solvent and 318,863 gallons of refined light solvent. This was an overall modest increase over the 4,617,319 gallons of crude heavy solvent and 379,763 gallons of refined light solvent produced during 1949.

December output by cokeoven operators of crude heavy solvent amounted to 497,-211 gallons, up 9.8 percent over the 452,-753 gallons produced in November. Output of refined light solvent in December declined markedly from the November level, amounting to only 13,753 gallons, off 67.5 percent from the 42,300 gallons produced in November.

Demand was reported as running far in excess of the available supply, and no change in this situation was expected to develop in the foreseeable future. Prices held to their ceiling levels, with no prospect of any change during the quarter.

Toluol—The preliminary production figures on cokeoven produced toluol during 1950 indicated output to be up some 2,714,-051 gallons over the amount turned out in 1949. Total toluol output of all grades was reported by cokeoven producers for 1950 at 30,384,630 gallons, as against the 1949 figure of 27,670,579 gallons.

This overall 1950 production figure was broken down in the Bureau of Mines release as amounting to 22,184,535 gallons of 1 degree nitration toluol, compared with the 1949 figure of 20,808,331 gallons. The output of 2 degree industrial pure toluol in 1950 by cokeoven operators amounted to 7,631,384 gallons, as against the 1949 output of 6,317,137 gallons. Meanwhile, the production of miscellaneous grades of toluol amounted to 568,711 gallons in 1950 and 545,111 gallons in 1949.

The total December production of all grades of toluol by cokeovens was reported as 2,707,921 gallons, compared with the November production figure of 2,676,545 gallons. The market remained tight for this and other aromatics, from which there was no expected relief in the immediate future. Prices, of course, maintained their usual ceiling levels.

Xylol—Preliminary production figures released by the Bureau of Mines indicated that the 1950 output of all grades of xylol by cokeoven operators amounted to 7,940,227 gallons, as against 7,264,642 gallons turned out in 1949. The December output of cokeoven xylol amounted to 748,-542 gallons, up 10.6 percent over the 677,-092 gallons turned out in November.

The market was characterized by a heavy demand against short supplies maintained at ceiling price levels. The snarl in tank-car shipments caused by the recent rail strike was said to have begun clearing up, and it was expected that by the end of the month routing would be almost back to normal.

Intermediates

Cumene—Isopropyl benzene prices, having been advanced in December to 12c. per pound in drum carlot quantities, were frozen at this ceiling by the GCPR order of January 26. Supply was adversely affected by the benzol shortage.

Dichloroanilin—Prices ranged from 75c.

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to 80c. per pound for the 2,5-dichloroanilin, depending upon the supplier, at the time ceiling prices were established. Supplies were regarded as short, by reason of the basic scarcity of benzol. However, the item being one of comparatively small volume consumption, producers did not have the difficulty of supplying the market that was experienced with larger volume items.

Dimethylanilin—Ceiling prices of 25c. per pound for tankcar quantities on a freight-allowed basis were maintained. Demand was in excess of the available supply because of the scarcity of such basic raw materials as benzol and methanol, or other methylating agents. The scarcity of anilin was due to the benzol shortage and also to the chlorine shortage where the item was made from benzol via monochlorobenzene, instead of the reduction of nitrobenzene with acid and iron filings.

Dinitrotoluene—Prices on the oil stood firmly at their ceiling level of 10c. per pound, while the refined was priced at 21c. per pound. The ceiling levels having been established at these listings, a stable price structure was expected to be maintained over an extended period, because the high cost of production tended to preclude the possibility of any price reduction. The supply position was one of fairly good balance between supply and demand, because, while the basic raw materials were tight, they were not so critically scarce, as were products that were derived from such aromatics as benzol and such mineral acids as sulphuric or hydrochloric. Nitric acid was tighter than it had been, but was in a relatively good position. One producer of acid refused to take business in tankcars, but some others continued to do so.

Arnold, Hoffman to Build New Jersey Laboratory

Arnold, Hoffman Company, Providence, R. I., has signed contracts calling for the construction of laboratory, warehousing and distribution facilities at Teterboro, N. J. The new plant, which will contain 10,000 square feet of floor space, will be located in the Bergen County Industrial Terminal.

Trade Briefs

Transcontinental Oil Corporation has opened a new division office at Mattoon, Ill., with Ralph Hamblin in charge.

David S. Fischman, president of United Dye & Chemical Corporation, has been elected a director of Lowell Adams Factors Corporation.

Earl E. Ziegler, of the plastics division of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., is on a two week tour of the west coast plastics industry. Mr. Ziegler, head of the testing section of Dow's plastics technical service, will deliver talks to various groups in Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Pittsburgh, Calif.

Indian Geological Survey Celebrating Hundredth Year

The Geological Survey of India this year is celebrating its hundredth anniversary. Closely connected with the growth of the mineral industry in India, preliminary work of the survey aided in the establishment of industrial organizations such as the Tata Iron & Steel Works and the Indian Copper Corporation.

The annual production of minerals in India rose from $1,470,000 in 1900 to approximately $73,500,000 before World War II, to an estimated $210,000,000 in 1947. Thirty-five minerals are mined at the present time in the country compared to ten in 1900.

The department was founded in 1851 with the primary object of conducting investigations in the country's coalfields. Subsequently, survey work in respect to other important minerals was also undertaken. New deposits of magnesite, chromite, iron ore and bauxite were located during the early part of the century. Recently the survey's activities have expanded to include the location of rare minerals, the determination of the depths of bedrock and dam sites in connection with river valley projects, investigation of low-grade coal reserves for the manufacture of synthetic petroleum and the search of natural petroleum.

Tinless Tin Can Developed By American Can Company

American Can Company, New York, has announced the development of a virtually tinless tin can. The only tin used in the new container is 3 percent in the thin strip of solder which seals the side seam of the can.

Most cans in general use today, according to Dr. B. S. Clark, director of research for American Can, are made of light steel plate to which has been applied a thin coating of tin. In Canco's new process, an organic coating of domestic manufacture substitutes for tin in protecting the steel base and the contents packed in the can. The new process is claimed by the company to make possible a saving of more than 92 percent of the tin normally used in the manufacture of several large-volume sizes of cans.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Up in December

December production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, were 1 percent above November and 35 percent above December, 1949, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 2,544,541 heavy-type barrels and drums, 909,280 light-type barrels and drums, and 6,518,120 steel packages, kegs and pails. This compares with the production of 2,588,112 heavy-type barrels and drums, 1,009,718 light-type barrels and drums and 6,746,914 steel packages, kegs and pails in November.

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DuPont Co. Promotes Nestor, Dietz and Fisher

Appointment of John W. Nestor as assistant manager of the finishes division, succeeding the late M. A. Dibble, has been announced by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Simultaneously, it was announced that Joseph B. Dietz, former manager of industrial sales, has been named assistant director of sales, and William P. Fisher, formerly assistant manager of industrial sales, has been promoted to manager.

Mr. Nestor joined duPont in 1927. After working as a chemist at the Parlin and Philadelphia laboratories for twelve years, he went into industrial sales in the Chicago region and later became manager for that area. He came to Wilmington in 1944 as assistant manager of industrial sales, and became asssistant director of sales in 1945.

Mr. Dietz joined duPont at the Philadelphia paint plant and laboratory in 1924. After specializing on varnish research and production, Mr. Dietz, in 1932, became an industrial salesman and industrial supervisor in the south. He came to Wilmington as assistant manager of the industrial sales section in 1945, and became manager in 1949. Mr. Fisher came into the duPont organization as a chemist in 1926 at Parlin, N. J. From 1933 to 1947 he was stationed principally in the Chicago region as industrial salesman, supervisor and regional manager of industrial sales. He came to Wilmington in 1949 as assistant manager of industrial sales of the finishes division.

Gerhardt Joins Remington Rand

William R. Gerhardt has been appointed assistant director of procurement for Remington Rand, Inc., New York. He will supervise procurement of basic items, including ferrous and nonferrous metals. Prior to joining the company, Mr. Gerhardt was associated with the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis.

Metals Cleaning Data Available

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company has just issued a new service bulletin entitled, "Heavy-Duty Alkaline Cleaning of Ferrous Metals." The illustrated publication describes in detail approved methods for alkaline soak cleaning, alkaline spray cleaning and alkaline electrolytic cleaning, barrel cleaning, steam gun cleaning and manual cleaning of walls and floors. Procedures to be followed are fully described, including recommendations for proper cleaners to be used for specialized purposes.

The booklet may be obtained on request by writing Pennsalt's special chemicals department, 1000 Widener Building, Philadelphia 7.

Hercules Powder Introduces New Rosin Size Emulsifier

A new, simplified automatic emulsifier for rosin size has been announced by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. The new emulsifier is reportedly priced at under $3,000, which puts it below the price of the original emulsifying unit introduced by the company in 1948.

Completely assembled, the new unit requires a space of approximately six by six feet. When installed, the only labor required for this automatic process is the preventive maintenance customary for comparable mechanical equipment. Hercules supplies all equipment for the new, simplified unit except the tankcar unloading station, and paste size and emulsion storage tanks. Also, the paper mill supplies the necessary piping and wiring.

Company Standardization Seminar To Be Held in N.Y. June 18-22

The next private seminar on the organization and operation of company standardization work will be held by Dr. John Gaillard June 18 to 22 in the Engineering Societies Building, New York. Those interested in details and registration are invited to write Dr. Gaillard at his home address, 400 West 118th street, New York 27, or phone him at the American Standards Association, MUrray Hill 3-3058.

Goodrich Issues Resins Data

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a data sheet on "Geon Resin 404." The publication (service bulletin G-5) lists physical and electrical properties of the vinyl resin. Also contained are suggested applications. Copies are available upon request to Goodrich Chemical, Rose Building, Cleveland 15.

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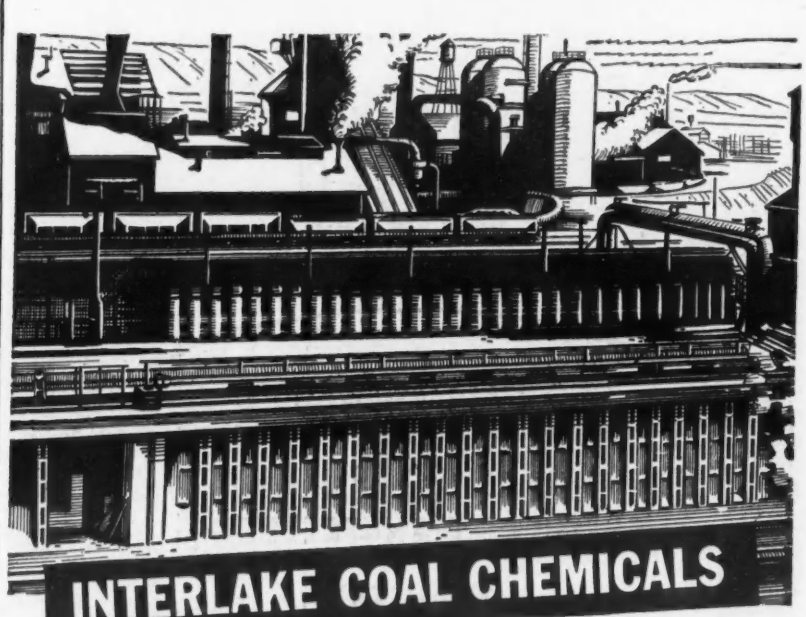
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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price changes in this market last week were confined to those items not subject to the price ceiling regulations, or which were below the ceiling limits as established. Cocoa butter advanced 1 cent per pound reflecting the strong tone of the bean market. Corn syrup was sharply advanced by 29 cents per 100 pounds as a result of the higher corn prices prevailing in the commodity markets. Menthol, in which there was practically no spot trading in the domestic markets, weakened further in the face of substantial holdings, the decline during the week amounting to 25 cents per pound.

The critical supply position of polyhydric alcohols such as glycerin, pentaerythritol, and the glycols continued unchanged last week. Demand for synthetic resins appeared to be on the increase both for military and civilian enduse. This resulted in extra demand on glycerin and pentaerythritol which was likely to continue for the weeks immediately ahead. Meanwhile, there was no letup in the pressure on glycols, particularly from the antifreeze markets, to which was added the substantial amounts being bought by the government, and which would be reflected in a continuing tight supply.

Acetone was short but not critical and moved under a firm price position. While there were higher ceiling prices in some quarters, the practical side of the market was that so much of the available supply was frozen at the lower ceiling, that the entire market tended to move under this price level.

The severe scarcity of phenol, made worse by the effects of the recent railroad strike, resulted in a pinching of the supply position of aspirin and the salicylates, making supplies tighter, but not as yet critical. Analgesics in general were felt to be in adequate supply, and while there was some shortening of the supply position, the feeling was generally held that there would be no critical shortage in the foreseeable future.

Acetone — While the ceiling prices ranged from 8½c. to 10c. per pound in tankcars, by reason of the varying price schedules between different producers at the date of the ceiling price freeze, actually the market was 8½c. So much of the industry was ceilinged at 8½c., that those who had a ceiling price of 10c. were competitively in the position of having to sell at 8½c. by reason of the fact that little or no business could be done at the higher figure, without certain undesirable consequences. Demand was heavy against tight, but not critical supplies.

Alcohol—There was still a marked scarcity of alcohol. Offerings were reportedly being made in substantial amounts from foreign sources, but frequently the price demanded was out of line with what the American market would stand. Domestic production was expected to maintain current ceiling prices, and the output of fermentation material was somewhat limited accordingly, as to the price that could be paid for raw materials and for imported alcohol to be resold.

Castor Oil—Oil prices were advanced in some quarters by 3c. per pound last week in line with price schedules previously adopted in certain other quarters. The best idea that could be gotten last week on the price of castor beans was a nominal figure of $275 per long ton.

Imports of beans last week were very light, amounting to only 803 bags. This was equivalent to 120,450 pounds, compared with imports of 9,119 bags or 1,367,850 pounds the previous week, and 43,201 bags or 6,480,150 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals since January 1 of this year amounted to 254,170 bags equivalent to 38,125,500 pounds, compared with imports during the corresponding period of 1950 of 244,341 bags equivalent to 36,649,650 pounds.

Cocoa Butter—Butter has sold as high as 82c. per pound during the past week and the most recent quotation resulted from business at 81c. to 86c. per pound. Demand was said to be very good. The strength in the butter market came from that governing raw material.

Corn Syrup—By reason of the advancing price on corn together with other increasing material and operating costs, the price of corn syrup was last week advanced 29c. per 100 pounds. This brought carlots of 42 degree material to $7.31 per 100 pounds, and less than carlot quantities to $7.46 per 100 pounds.

Ethylene Oxide—The backlog of heavy demand being exerted on this item was reported as tremendous, with most consuming channels calling for much more than could be turned out. Demand for ethylene oxide for the production of acrylonitrile was the main pressure on the market, which in turn stemmed from the heavy and increasing requirements of acrylonitrile for the production of several of the important synthetic fibers and for synthetic rubber of the buna N type.

The demand for acrylonitrile was potentially very large which has led to the initiation of different expansions of production facilities in both established and in new plants, by old and by new producers. Some of the acrylonitrile will be produced in the future by processes based on acetylene, rather than those based on ethylene oxide. Some, but not much of the new production facilities, were expected to come into production during the year.

Ethyleneglycol — There was an acute shortage of this item, which in the past year has been under an almost continual scarcity. However, the purchase of large volume amounts for antifreeze purposes by the government tended to throw the market into a more critical supply position which will be felt for some time to come. Prices maintained their usual ceiling levels.

Glycerin—The market was still characterized by an acute scarcity. At a recent chemical manufacturer's meeting it was estimated that sulphur and sulphuric acid were the most critical basic chemicals, followed by benzol, chlorine, and glycerin, roughly in that order. Whether or not glycerin was the fourth most critical chemical from a supply position was of less concern than the problem of where to get enough. Some seemingly temporary relief was felt in some quarters by reason of the more stringent government price and inventory controls, but this could only be regarded as temporary. The overall shortage of polyalcohols made the prospects of any improvement in glycerin very bleak indeed.

The prsssure of demand on pentaerythritol was almost as bad as on glycerin insofar as synthetic resin manufacturing was concerned, because of the interchangeability of resins made from both, in many enduses. In order to keep production up to a maximum, so far as that was possible, many large volume glycerin consumers had to resort to whatever measures they could in order to get sufficient material for their minimum and immediate needs. This involved going out and buying refined glycerin wherever it could be found at whatever price had to be paid; it involved buying up odd lots as well as substantial amounts of crude wherever it could be found and refining it or having it refined for a fee; and it involved taking out all possible quotas of glycerin from established producers that previous purchases allotted to the consumer account.

The net result, to large volume glycerin consumers was high cost glycerin, averaging for all procurement operations at figures well above the market in most instances—above the market by reason of the high priced crude that had to be bought, the high price of refining it, and the high cost of shipping it, sometimes over very considerable distances.

While this was an undesirable and somewhat uncomfortable position for the large volume glycerin consumer to be in, the plight of the small consumer was considerably worse. Worse by reason of the very operations of the large volume consumer, because the crude which moved to the big consumer at fancy prices was not available to the regular glycerin refiners at a price which the refiners could afford to pay. Crude glycerin, to refine it and sell it at refined market prices at a profit would have to be priced much lower. Hence, the small glycerin consumer, dependent upon the large refiners for his source of supply, was left

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Corn syrup, 29c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Menthol, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 24, 1950
272.7	273.5	274.3	255.8	252.4

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

with only a small fraction of his previous purchases, because the large refiners in virtue of the high price to which crude had been bid, were forced to curtail their production output of refined grades to the processing of their own crudes.

Menthol—Under the influence of market inactivity, prices for natural menthol continued to decline and it became possible late last week to quote a spot market at $13.75 to $13.85 per pound. However, in a sense, all quotations were nominal so far as transactions in quantity were concerned. The large consumers were declared to have covered manufacturing needs well into the future—possibly as far as next midyear. That fact left only jobbing needs as a potential activity on spot and there was not much of such business last week.

Mercurials—Stability attached to prices last week but the future of price events appeared to hinge on what happens to mercury quotations later on. The official quicksilver price in Spain remained at $200 per flask, Spanish points of origin. The duty is 25c. per pound and amounts to $19 per 76 pounds. There is also a duty on flasks, bottles or cylinders in which the metal is shipped and is 35 percent ad valorem if memory serve accurately, usually reckoned at 50c. on each flask. Therefore, to the price of $200 per flask, Spanish points, must be added $19.50 import duties, making at least $219.50 per flask. Other charges would be letter of credit, freight, and insurance. So it would appear that a landed New York price would be around $223 per flask of 76 pounds. A comparison of that price may be made with the figure of $215 per flask in lots of 100 flasks, quoted last week by local brokers. Against these price considerations was the report that Spanish producers direct an eager eye toward an export market at $300. Hence, as said above, the future of mercurial prices is tied in closely with the future movement in quicksilver quotations.

Milk Powder—The price position of skimmed and whole milk powders was unchanged from levels which prevailed during the previous week. The markets were reported as generally steady, with supplies fair but not abundant. The CCC purchases of skimmed milk powder during the period of February 6 through 14 amounted to 60,075 pounds of spray process material at parity levels, with no purchases of roller process material. Some 633,625 pounds of skimmed milk powder was distributed in the Northeast during January under the surplus food program.

Pentaerythritol—While plant expansion plans were definitely underway, the benefit of expanded production was not due to bring any relief to the market for a long time to come. Prices were firm at their current ceiling levels. The supply position on this item was one of extreme scarcity, in line with the pressure on polyalcohols generally, and mainly as a reflection of the glycerin shortage. The use of pentaerythritol as a whole or partial replacement for glycerin in the manufacture of alkyd resins was now about as widespread as the available pentaerythritol would allow. The market for pentaerythritol would be heavy from the synthetic resin industry even if glycerin were more readily available, because of the economics involved in its use. Glycerin at current market prices ranged on 98 percent material in tankcars from 54¼ to 58 cents per pound, while the actual effective cost to large volume users was more nearly up around 60 cents per pound. Pentaerythritol, on the other hand, was quoted in carlot bag quantities at a ceiling price of 34 cents per pound, and in addition to this pentaerythritol affords an extra hydroxyl group in its molecule. The pressure on the pentaerythritol market, therefore, currently stemmed from two factors, the economic advantages of pentaerythritol plus the actual acute scarcity of glycerin.

Podophyllin—The market was strong at $14.70 to $15.45 per pound, the price range covering maximum to minumum delivery quantities. Britain has been and still is a heavy buyer of the material, turning to the United States when the raw material, originating in India, which British producers use became higher in price than American mandrake root. Domestic manufacturers have been active in buying what remained of the 1950 collection of mandrake root, raking the country sources of supply with a fine tooth rake and paying upwards of 50c. per pound to get root wherewith to attempt coping with demand for podophyllin in export trade. A producer remote from this market recently named $14.30 in a general price list but the quotation was believed to cover one lot. The situation with respect to demand for the resin and the available supply of mandrake root that some are now talking about a coming total inability to provide any podophyllin.

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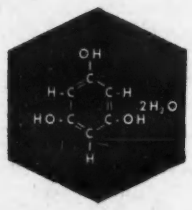

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cin and dihydrostreptomycin salts were quoted at the same price levels. In bulk, quantities of over 50 kilos were quoted at 32.4c. per gram. Also at the bulk level 5 gram unlabeled vials were listed at $1.766 per vial for any number of vials ranging from 1 to 500,000. Unlabeled 1 gram vials in quantities of 1 to 500,000 were quoted at 38.4c. per vial. Supplies were very short. The revised production figure for October was 1,002,130 grams.

Sugar—Primary sugar distribution for the week ended February 10 amounted to 147,991 short tons on a raw value basis, as against 136,614 tons the previous week. This brought the total so far this year to 863,792 tons, compared with 706,271 tons distributed during the corresponding period of 1950.

During January, 1951, the Production and Marketing Administration reported charges against the 1951 sugar quotas as amounting to 445,357 tons, compared with 544,330 tons charged against such quotas in January of 1950. This quantity includes sugar from all off-shore areas recorded as entered or certified for entry by January 31, 1951.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced the allotment of the 1951 sugar quotas for Puerto Rico for consumption in the continental United States and locally in Puerto Rico, and of that portion of the quota for consumption in the continental United States which may be brought in as direct consumption sugar.

The total allotment for U. S. consumption from Puerto Rico is 910,000 short tons, raw value, of which 682,500 tons may be marketed before June 1, 1951.

The order limits marketings prior to June 1 to 75 percent of the allotments of the mainland and local quotas pending revision of the allotments on the basis of more accurate production data. The allotments of the portion of the mainland quota that may be marketed as direct-consumption sugar (126,033 tons) are final allotments and may be marketed in their entirety at the discretion of the allottees.

Sulpha Drugs—Output of sulpha drugs of all types in November totaled 530,480 pounds. Demand was reported as good against adequate supplies of most items.

Cincinnati Drug Club Plans March 2 Meeting

The next regular dinner meeting of the Cincinnati Drug and Chemical Association will be held at the University Club at 6 p.m.,, March 2. The guest speaker will be John Dolibois, executive secretary of the Maimi University Alumni Association, who will relate his experiences in interrogating top Nazis after World War II.

DPI Moves Chicago Sales Office

Distillation Products Industries, a division of Eastman Kodak Company, announced las week that the address of its Chicago sales office has been changed from 135 South LaSalle street to 919 North Michigan avenue, Chicago 11. Wallace J. Quick is in charge of Chicago district sales of vitamins, distilled monoglycerides, Eastman organic chemicals, and other materials for the process industries. Tom C. Comer heads Chicago sales of DPI vacuum equipment.

Armour Appoints Scher Midwestern Division Mgr.

Armour Laboratories, has appointed Emil M. Scher manager of the midwestern division, with headquarters at the concern's general offices in Chicago. Mr. Scher has spent thirty-one years with the Armour organization in Chicago, the last several years as a district manager.

The appointment rounds out the list of managers named to head the four divisions recently set up in the reorganization of the laboratories sales and distribution setup. The others are:—Richard S. Siers, Pacific Coast, working from San Francisco, Calif.; B. H. Powell, southwestern, Dallas, Tex., and E. A. Coons, eastern, New York. Armour also has a Canadian offices at Hamilton, Ontario, in charge of H. G. McWatters.

Lilly Awards Grant for Drug Research at Texas University

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has awarded a $4,000 research grant to the University of Texas Pharmaceutical Foundation, Austin, Tex. The funds will be used to study a source of antibiotics.

Trade Briefs

Ernest S. Stateler will join the consulting staff of Wahl-Henius Institute, Chicago, on March 1, it was announced last week.

Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., has introduced "Aureomycin Pharyngets," a new lozenge-type of the antibiotic for prescription in treating oral infections.

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India Reviews Scientific Gains Since Independence

Since independence, the Indian government has been giving high priority to scientific research as an aid to industrial development, according to a progress report of the Embassy of India. A ministry of scientific research and natural resources has been included in the country's cabinet. Construction of eleven national scientific laboratories has been undertaken by the government, seven of which have already been completed and are functioning.

The seven are:—National chemical, Poona; physics, New Delhi; fuel, Dhanbad; central glass and ceramics, Calcutta; metallurgical, Jamshedpur; food, Mysore, and drugs, Lucknow. The chemical laboratory is headed by Professor J. W. McBain, of Stanford University, and the metallurgical laboratory is under the direction of Dr. George Sachs.

Nuclei units for the remaining four have been started. These are:—Leather, at Madras; building, at Roorkee; road research, at New Delhi, and electrochemical, at Karaikudi. Permanent headquarters of the National Institute of Sciences will be completed in Delhi by March. The institute, which moved from Calcutta to Delhi in 1945, functions as an advisory body to the central government and as a liaison unit with similar organizations abroad.

Commercial Solvents Corp. To Move Offices in N. Y.

Commercial Solvents Corporation has announced that it will move its general offices to a new building under construction at 260 Madison avenue, New York. The building is scheduled for completion next Fall. The company has taken a long-term lease for the ninth and tenth floors of the building. Involved in the move will be the executive offices, the sales and accounting departments and the New York district of sales office, the last-named presently located at 745 Fifth avenue.

TGA Standardizes Zirconium Silicate

The Toilet Goods Association has established a standard (no. 37) for zirconium silicate. The standard, which has been distributed to members by H. D. Goulden, TGA director of scientific research, has been urged by the association's board of standards as a minimum specification of the material.

Syntomatic Names Agent

Syntomatic Corporation, New York, has appointed Adolph Koenigsberg special sales representative for the flavor division. Mr. Koenigsberg, an expert in formula development, has been in the flavor industry for a quarter century.

Kitchen, Rein to Europe, No. Africa For Series of Lectures, Conferences

Dr. Delmas K. Kitchen, vice-president and chief medical counsel of Bristol-Myers and its affiliated companies, and Dr. Charles R. Rein, of New York University, have left on an extensive trip through southern Europe and North Africa. Both have been invited to give a series of lectures by the governments of Portugal, Italy, Greece and Israel.

Dr. Kitchen will then proceed to Cairo, Egypt, to instigate a number of clinical investigative projects. He will also visit Geneva, where he will confer with certain of the United Nations' World Health Organization personnel. The projected lectures by the two scientists will deal closely with their original work in antibiotics and the spirochetal diseases, which they have conducted in Haiti, Mexico and elsewhere during the past years.

Bristol-Myers Promotes Toney Ass't Branch Manager in West

Vern L. Toney has been named assistant branch manager of Bristol-Myers' western branch, at San Francisco, Calif. He succeeds Bruce Mansfield, recently promoted to manager of the company's midwestern branch at Chicago. Mr. Toney joined Bristol-Myers in January of 1948, and was sales representative in the Southern California area until his recent promotion.

Sigma Publishes Bulletin

The Sigma Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has published a new bulletin (no. 104) which covers detailed procedure for the use of paranitrophenyl phosphate in the determination of both acid and alkaline serum phosphatase. This procedure is said to be a great improvement over the usual laboratory methods in that it is considerably faster and uses as little as 0.005 milligrams of serum with greater accuracy.

Clinical Chemists Board Elects Dr. J. Harrisson

Dr. Joseph W. E. Harrisson, director of the department of pharmacology of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science and also director of Lawall & Harrisson, Philadelphia consultants, has been elected secretary and treasurer of the American Board of Clinical Chemists. The board was recently formed by representatives of the American Chemical Society, American Society of Biologic Chemists and the American Institute of Chemists.

Trade Briefs

C. P. Barker, manager of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company's East St. Louis, Ill., refinery, has been elected president of the East Side Associated Industries.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company's plant at Port Neches, Tex., has been honored by the American Motorists Insurance Company for a safety record of 1,070,338 man hours without a lost-time accident.

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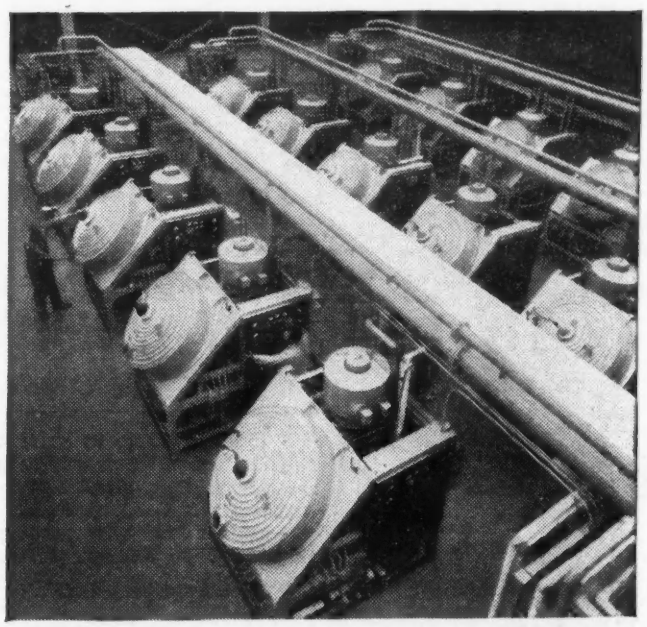

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US Warned to Act on Fertilizer Supply

—Continued from page 3

simplify the container problem, reduce the cost of farm production, and, at the same time, provide an essential byproduct. In planning expansion of plants consideration could well be given to the production of larger quantities of ammonium phosphate and to the greater use of western rock deposits which can be combined with byproduct sulphur resources of the area.

U. S. Resources of Potash

The known resources of water soluble potash in this country are approximately 90,000,000 tons K_2O. This is only two percent of known world resources and are adequate for only about eighty years at the present rate of consumption, and for less than forty years at the indicated use in the next ten years. The output in 1949, including imports less exports, was 1,065,000 tons K_2O, of which about 1,009,000 tons were available for agricultural purposes in the United States and possessions. In 1950-51, it is estimated there will be available 1,300,000 tons for agricultural purposes. Additional facilities for potash production are under construction, but will not provide adequately for the foreseeable expansion in need in the next few years. The extent to which domestic supplies may be supplemented by imports is problematical.

Mr. Woolley estimated the 1951 sulphur requirements of agriculture as follows:—1,335,000 tons for superphosphates, an increase of 24 percent over 1950; 420,000 tons for ammonium sulphate, an increase of 2.7 percent; and 219,000 for other agricultural uses, an increase of 5 percent. Due to the present sulphur shortage, the production of superphosphates is being cut back, which will not only reduce fertilizer supplies but will seriously affect the industry's ability to utilize lower cost ammoniating solution in the volume available. The full impact of the sulphur shortage on fertilizer production is expected to strike next season, he said.

Three-Point Program Urged

To meet this situation he recommended a three-point program, as follows:—

1. Effort should be made to increase total sulphur production, especially through measures to recover all by-products of sulphur which are escaping from smelters in the form of sulphur fumes.
2. Controls should be placed in effect to channel maximum amounts of sulphur to agricultural uses.
3. Possible use of nitric acid in the place of sulphuric acid in the treatment of phosphate rock to produce phosphate fertilizers.

Mr. Woolley said the department has been conferring with Anaconda Copper Company, on the costs of recovering sulphur from chimney gases in an effort to gather information that will be helpful to industry. With respect to the treatment of phosphate rock with nitric acid, he said, that the department is trying to solve the problem of how to use the resultant material in the mechanical attachments farmers now use for spreading fertilizer.

He also told the committee that the department has been negotiating intensively with the army and NPA to get the Morgantown ordnance works reactivated with a view to its operation by private industry.

Fertilizer Producers Testify

The fertilizer producers were represented chiefly at the hearings by Russell Coleman, president of the National Fertilizer Association, and by Paul T. Truitt, president of the American Plant Food Council, as well as several industry members of the latter association. The committee also heard testimony favoring a liberal treatment of the sulphur needs of agriculture from Ben Stong of the Farmers' Union, Paul Taber of the National Grange and John C. Lynn of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. Coleman said that the present fertilizer shortage is a result of two factors:—(1) an unprecedented demand in order to help meet agricultural goals set for our defense program. The demand for fertilizers is estimated to be 20 percent more than 1950 consumption. (2) The inability of our industry to obtain critical materials, especially sulphur and sulphuric acid.

Superphosphate Shortage Seen

For the 1951 crop season a buildup in superphosphate production before the sulphuric acid supply was reduced makes it possible for the industry to provide agriculture with about 90 percent of the superphosphate available last year, he said. However, with increased demand there will yet be a shortage of 25 to 30 percent in superphosphate below the farmers' needs for the 1951 crop season. Unless prompt action is taken there will be even less available for the 1952 crop season.

He urged a reexamination of sulphur

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exports, with the view to requiring foreign nations using American sulphur to find other sources of supply; that the government encourage the development of natural and by-product sulphur; and that action be taken to insure agriculture and the fertilizer industry its equitable share of sulphur, sulphuric acid and other critical materials which are in short supply.

Increase in Acreage Goals

Mr. Truitt pointed out that the government has increased the acreage goals of many important fertilizer consuming crops; notably, 10,000,000 acres in cotton, 6,000,000 acres in corn, and 3,000,000 acres in wheat. Fertilizers will be indispensable to American farmers if they are to reach the production goals assigned to them, he said.

He urged that (1) the use of sulphuric acid in fertilizer be continued at a rate ample to meet the needs of agriculture; (2) that all nonessential uses of sulphuric acid be explored with the purpose of eliminating the same; (3) that exports be restricted wherever possible; and (4) that all possibilities be explored for the expansion of the production of sulphur and sulphuric acid.

Uranium from Phosphoric Acid

Jesse Johnson, manager of the raw materials division of the Atomic Energy Commission, told the committee of the agency's plan of obtaining uranium from the phosphoric acid used in making triple superphosphate. It has long been known the phosphate deposits of Florida and the West contain small amounts of uranium, he said, but it was not until last year that successful methods were developed for obtaining this metal from the phosphoric acid.

He said that AEC has entered into arrangements with each of the triple superphosphate producers for extraction of the uranium from phosphoric acid, and AEC consequently is very much concerned about seeing that the producers obtain the necessary amounts of sulphuric acid needed in their operations. At the present time they consume about 350,000 tons of sulphuric acid, but the capacity of the plants is being nearly doubled next year, he said, and they will have need of 600,000 to 750,000 tons of sulphuric acid in 1952.

Bates Speaks for NPA

Joseph Bates, chief of the chemicals division of the National Production Authority, denied that there was any intention in NPA to relegate fertilizers to the bottom of the list of essential users of sulphuric acid. He said that fertilizers will certainly be close to the top when the list is complete, although he could not say that they would occupy the number one position.

He said that "DO" ratings have been of little consequence in the sulphuric acid industry and doubted that if the number of such orders outstanding would cover 1 percent of the total sulphuric acid supply. Mr. Bates said that it has been necessary to issue directives, however, to several producers to make certain that certain essential needs for the acid have been met.

In reply to Representative Abernethy, Mr. Bates said that there was nothing to prevent a fertilizer company in need of sulphuric acid from applying to NPA for a directive, although he said that the problem most of the time is a regional dislocation of the acid supplies.

Army's Ammonia Requirements

H. D. Reynolds, of the Department of the Army, testified that the army's ammonia requirements will start in April at about 900 tons and will continue through January, 1952, when they will amount to about 11,000 tons monthly. He said that consideration is being given to reactivation of the Morgantown ordnance plant which has a capacity of 18,000 tons of ammonia monthly, but there has been no decision on this yet.

He also said that the army has three sulphuric acid plants, none of which are in operation at the present time. Plans are under way, however, to reactivate the plant at Joliet, Ill., and to move two units from the other plants to Joliet to be put into operation by next January. Considerable quantities of weak acid resulting from operations at Joliet will have to be disposed of in the Chicago area, he said.

Sulphur Industry Views

Representatives of the sulphur producers testified earlier as to the shortage of elemental sulphur and the difficulties standing in the way of increasing supply.

Langborne Williams, of the Freeport Sulphur Company, and Dale Miller, of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, said that a program of conserving supplies of acid through elimination of wasteful practices in industry should be adopted, and new supply sources for acid such as from pyrites, sour gas, and smelting operations, should be developed. Mr. Willians said that Freeport was exporting sulphur only because of directives from the government and added that the company cut back on shipments to its domestic customers in January because it was directed to do so by NPA so that it could meet the export quota.

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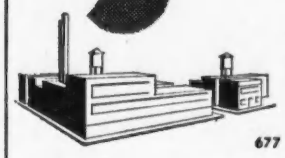
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ALCOHOL, PHENYLETHYL—6 cs, S B Penick & Co, Havana
WOOL WAX—100 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—133 bbls, Emerco Trading Corp, Rotterdam
CHLORIDE—400 bgs, Winchester Repeating Arms Co, Liverpool
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100 bls, W E Martin, Hong Kong
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OIL—5 dms, W J Bush, London
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ANNATTO SEED—500 bgs, Poons & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
109 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
500 bgs, D Steengrafe, Ciudad Trujillo
49 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Callao
ANTIMONY ORE—952 bgs, Philipp Bros, Antofagasta
450 bgs, C Tennant Sons, Antofagasta
3,235 bgs, Philipp Bros, Antofagasta
417 bgs, Chase National Bank, Casablanca
620 bgs, Antofagasta
ARABIC GUM—409 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
762 bgs, Innis Speiden, Port Sudan
500 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—666 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Naples
363 bgs, San Antonio
350 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Catania
275 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Messina
ASBESTOS FIBER—270 bgs, Johns Manville Co, Cape Town
BARBASCO ROOT—175 bls, John Powell, Callao
BAUXITE ORE—5,529 tons, Aluminum Import Co, Georgetown
BEESWAX—42 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Santiago
21 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Puerto Barrios
27 bgs, Puerto Barrios
186 blocks, Halal Shipping Co, Aden
20 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
27 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
20 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
33 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
177 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Alexandria
11 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
19 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
25 bgs, Bank of Nova Scotia, Santiago
20 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Santiago
30 bgs, H H Pike Co, Santiago
24 bgs, M Rothschild, Santiago
28 bgs, D Steengrafe, Santiago
25 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
23 seroons, Porcella Vicini, Puerto Plata
BERGAMOT OIL—85 half cs, Messina
40 half cs, Bank of Manhattan, Messina
120 qu cs, Bank of Manhattan, Messina
149 qu cs, National City Bank, Messina
10 half cs, National City Bank, Messina
18 qu cs, Credit Suisse, Messina
25 qu cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Messina
40 qu cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Messina
BERYL ORE—179 bgs, National City Bank, Kobe
52 cs, National City Bank, Yokohama
320 bgs, Chas Tennant Sons, Beira
156 bgs, Berks County Trust Co, Beira
BITUMEN—4,700 bgs, Wilson Carbon Co, Aruba
BLEACHING POWDER—571 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
BONE MEAL—1,000 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
551 bgs, Wessel Duval, Hamburg
BUCHU LEAVES—8 bls, S B Penick & Co, Cape Town
CALAMUS ROOT—53 bgs, Calcutta
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—2 cs, French Potash and Import Co, Antwerp
CAMPHOR OIL—25 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
50 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
37 dms, Orbis Products, Keelung
37 dms, Keelung
50 dms, Orbis Products, Kobe
REFINED—100 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
100 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
CANARYSEED—1,331 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Casablanca
260 bgs, Hinton & Co, Casablanca
260 bgs, Rene Moellhausen, Casablanca
157 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Casablanca
CARAWAYSEED—128 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Casablanca
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—62 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Hamburg
328 cks, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Genoa
20 bbls, J A Chen Exports Ltd, Antwerp
CARDAMOM—55 cs, P H Petry, Puerto Barrios
24 cs, W E Martin, Puerto Barrios
CARROT SEED—75 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
CASSIA—300 bls, Arnhold & Co, Hong Kong
200 bls, Wah Chang Corp, Hong Kong
1,513 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Hong Kong
250 bls, Knickerbocker Mills, Hong Kong
700 bls, K H Landes, Hong Kong
200 bls, C T Wilson, Hong Kong
300 bls, Joensson & Cross, Hong Kong
100 bls, First National of Boston, Hong Kong
150 bls, C M Van Sillervoldt, Hong Kong
200 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hong Kong
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400 bls, Archibald & Kendall, Hong Kong
300 bls, Arnhold & Co, Hong Kong
100 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Hong Kong
200 bls, W M Allison, Hong Kong
600 bls, Wah Young Co, Hong Kong
364 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hong Kong
500 bls, Chas T Wilson, Hong Kong
300 bls, K H Landes, Hong Kong
OIL—5 dms, George Uhe & Co, Hong Kong
6 dms, W J Buch, Hong Kong
3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Hong Kong
10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Hong Kong
15 dms, Ungerer & Co, Hong Kong
5 dms, Hyeton Corp, Hong Kong
5 dms, George Luecders, Hong Kong
10 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Hong Kong
CASTORBEANS—383 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port Au Prince
420 bgs, Hunley & Co, Dar Es Salaam
CEDARWOOD OIL—25 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Mombasa
93 dms, Mombasa
CELLULOSE ACETATE—226 bgs, F L Kraemer, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—600 bbls, Enco Chemical Corp, Barcelona
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,043 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
CHILLIES—200 bls, Joensson & Cross, Kobe
100 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Kobe
334 bls, Otto Gerdau, Kobe
250 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Kobe
70 bgs, Nurwal Inc, Lagos
85 bgs, John Holt Co, Lagos
405 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kobe
CHILLIES—50 bgs, Gerard Daniel, Kobe
212 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Kobe
37 bgs, W Bernstein Co, Kobe
CHLORAMINE—100 dms, Public National Bank, Antwerp
CHOLIC ACID—10 cs, Gedeon Richter Pharm Products Inc, Vera Cruz
CHROME ORE—9,723 tons, Vanadium Corp, Beira
CHROMIC ACID—75 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILLS—150 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—50 dms, Givaudan Delawanna, Puerto Barrios
150 dms, LoCurto & Funk Co, Puerto Barrios
15 dms, Polaks Frutal Works, Puerto Barrios
10 dms, Kane Import Corp, Keelung
13 dms, Norda Essential Oil, Keelung
15 dms, Keelung
10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
25 dms, A Maschmeijer, Hong Kong
20 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Keelung
10 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
15 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Honk Kong
10 dms, LoCurto & Funk Co, Hong Kong
CLOVES—100 bgs, Kellys American, Marseilles
200 bls, Zanzibar
300 bls, LoCurto & Funk Co, Zanzibar
COAL TAR ACID—16 dms, Perry Ryer, Hull
DISTILLATE—68 dms, Perry Ryer, Hull
DYES—8 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
15 dms, C A Haynes, Antwerp
4 cks, C A Haynes, Antwerp
COCHINEAL—103 bgs, H Kohnstenn Co, Callao
COCOA PRESS CAKE—294 bgs, Cocoa & Colonial Products, Monrovia
RESIDUE, DEFATTED — 1,640 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Takoradi
COCONUT OIL—540 tons, Philippine Ref Co, Manila
953 tons, Colgate Palmolive Peet, Manila
515 tons, Zimmerman Alderson Carr Co, Cebu
300 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Zamboanga
CODLIVER OIL—126 dms, Bank of Nova Scotia, St Johns
150 dms, Credit Suisse, St Johns
50 dms, Jacques Wolf, St Johns
220 dms, Bowring & Co, St Johns
200 dms, Martin Dennis Co, St Johns
46 dms, E F Drew, Halifax
COD LIVERS—162 dms, Silmo Chemical Co, St Johns
COLOMBO ROOT—197 bgs, Mombasa
106 bgs, W E Martin, Mombasa
230 bgs, Dar Es Salaam
230 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa
COLORS—5 dms, E I Du Pont De Nemours, Madras
22 kegs, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
COLUMBITE ORE—252 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon, Lagos
COPAL GUM—63 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
173 bgs, M Delou, Matadi
345 bgs, S Winterbourne, Manila
COPPER CYANIDE—89 dms, Philipp Bros, Liverpool
SULPHATE—50 bgs, J E Bernard, Liverpool
CORUNDUM ORE—300 tons, Golwynne Chemicals Corp, Mombasa
500 bgs, Chas Tennant Sons, Beira
CREAM OF TARTAR—500 cs, Nylos Trading Co, Marseille
100 bbls, Chemical Bank & Trust, Barcelona
100 bbls, Bank of Manhattan, Barcelona
200 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—289 dms, Antwerp
4 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Liverpool
2 dms, U S Lines, Liverpool
3 dms, Liverpool
100 dms, Charles Page & Co, Liverpool
246 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
4 dms, Antwerp
CUBE ROOT—436 bgs, Westinghouse International Co, Callao
CUMIN SEED—169 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Beirut
155 bgs, Louis Furth, Beirut
155 bgs Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Casablanca
CUTTLEFISH BONE—40 cs, Societe Generale, Tunis
250 cs, Tunis
100 cs, S B Penick & Co, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—10 bgs, Port Sudan
DRUGS, CRUDE—334 bgs, National City Bank, Leghorn
100 bls, S B Penick & Co, Kobe
14 cs, S B Penick & Co, Yokohama
DYESTUFFS—302 cks, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
24 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
ELEMI GUM—28 cs, France Campbell & Darling, Manila
ESSENTIAL OILS—1 cs, Elizabeth Arden, Havre
6 bbls, Norda Essential Oils, Rijeka
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Givavdan Delawanna, Port Au Prince
8 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Port Au Prince
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Hong Kong
5 dms, George Luecders, Hong Kong
5 dms, S B Penick & Co, Hong Kong
5 dms, Naugatuck Aromatics, Marseille
1 dm, Givaudan Delawanna, Marseille
1 ck, Givaudan Delawanna, Marseille
22 dms, L A Champon, Barcelona
2 cs, Roure-Dupont, Marseille
3 dms, Marseille
2 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Tangier
1 dm, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Vera Cruz
EUCALYPTUS OIL—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
16 dms, Vick Chemical Co, Melbourne
3 dms, Fries Bros, Melbourne
FENUGREEK SEED—590 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Casablanca
198 bgs, Solta Import & Export Co, Casablanca
FERTILIZER—500 bgs, Credit Suisse, Copenhagen
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
15 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
MEAL—4,347 bgs, Antofagasta
OIL COMPOUND—267 cs, J J Garin Co, Oslo
FLOUNDERLIVER OIL—2 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Corp, Yokohama
FLUORSPAR—60 bgs, Charles Tennant & Sons, Bilbao
FORMIC ACID—600 carboys, Bank of London & S A, Genoa
FUEL OIL—20,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
104,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
99,407 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
100,836 bbls, Royal Petroleum, Punta Cardon
98,252 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
830,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Aruba
94,896 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
99,076 bbls, Central Petroleum Sorp, Curacao
101,175 bbls, New England Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
GALANGAL ROOT—56 bls, J Schoenegan, London
168 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, London
150 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Hong Kong
GALL, OX—2 dms, Bank New South Wales, Adelaide
1 dm, Maltbin Labs, Melbourne
1 cs, National City Bank, Sydney
4 cs, S Svendsen, Beira
SHEEP—3 dms, Bank New South Wales, Adelaide
GELATIN—22 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
700 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
80 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Gdynia
GENTIAN ROOT—65 bgs, Meer Corp, Trieste
GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, French Lines Inc, Marseilles
2 cans, French Lines Inc, Marseilles
GINGER—144 bgs, W H Muller, Lagos
134 bgs, Murwal Inc, Lagos
13 bgs, Newton Jackson, Lagos
229 bgs, P H Petry, Lagos
GLUESTOCK—150 bls, Transatlantic Animal By-Products, Hong Kong
40 bgs, Karr Ellis Co, Liverpool
160 bls, Callao
118 bls, Tampico
97 bls, Gillespie & Co, Maracaibo
502 bls, A M Goldstein, La Guayra
GLYCERIN—10 dms, H J Prentiss & Co, Melbourne
20 dms, C J Schellings, Melbourne
DYNAMITE—36 dms, C J Schellings, Liverpool
SOAPLYE—137 tons, Procter & Gamble, Manila
GRAPHITE — 176 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
500 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Colombo
571 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible, Colombo
GYPSUM—14,390 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
400 bgs Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
HENNA LEAVES—39 bls, Bank of Manhattan, Port Sudan
ILMENITE ORE—9,987 tons, National Lead Co, Koilthottam
IODINE, CRUDE—40 cs, Bache & Co, Yokohama
IPECACUANHA ROOT—10 bgs, New York Trust Co, Panama
JUNIPER BERRIES—368 bgs, Leghorn
KYANITE ORE—200 tons, Golwynne Chemicals Corp, Mombasa
348 tons, Golwynne Chemical Co, Madras
LAVENDER FLOWERS—131 bgs, Alicante
OIL, SPIKE—17 dms, H Marmorek & Sons, Alicante
LEAD—114 dms, Transatlantic Metal & Ore Corp, Marseilles
1,603 bars, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
LEMON OIL—1 hlf cs, Messina
11 dms, Bank of Manhattan, Messina
100 cs, National City Bank, Messina
50 qtr cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Messina
80 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Palermo
LEMONGRASS OIL—1 dm, W J Bush, Port au Prince
20 dms, van Ameringen-Haebler, Puerto Barrios
6 dms, Norda Essential Oil, Puerto Barrios
LICORICE ROOT—10 bls, Peek & Velsor, Trieste
LIME OIL—11 bbls, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Puerto Plata
2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Puerto Plata
LINDEN FLOWERS—4 bls, Meer Corp, Trieste
LINDEN FLOWERS—198 bls, Kellys America, Trieste
LOCUST BEAN GUM—600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Piraeus
225 bgs, Genoa
200 bgs, Marseilles
1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Piraeus
400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Marseilles
MANGANESE ORE—9,100 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Takoradi
MAGNESITE—2,400 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Co, Madras
134 bgs, A D Brown Assoc, Madras
MANGROVE BARK—4,450 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Kilwamasoko
MARJORAM—300 bgs, Villar & Osorio, Arica
MASTIC GUM—15 cs, D Costalos, Piraeus
20 cs, Meer Corp, Piraeus
MEDICINAL HERBS—50 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Marseille
22 bls, Barcelona
OIL—5 dms, S B Penick & Co, Malaga
2 dms, Malaga
ROOT—34 bls, S B Penick & Co, Hong Kong
336 bls, S B Penick & Co, Hong Kong
MENTHOL—15 cs, Rosenthal Bercow, Kobe
15 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Shanghai
70 cs, Semonovich Bros, Shanghai
10 cs, Kian Gwan Co, Shanghai
100 cs, Sembodja Corp, Shanghai
100 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Shanghai
25 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Shanghai
100 cs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Shanghai
1 cs, Bristol Meyers Corp, Shanghai
40 cs, Parsons Whittemore, Shanghai
10 cs, Arnhold & Co, Hong Kong
24 cs, Tukachinsky Bros, Hong Kong
25 cs, General Overseas Co, Hong Kong
1 cs, International Commodities Corp, Hong Kong
30 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Shanghai
30 cs, Parsons Whitemore, Shanghai
75 cs, China Trade & Industrial Co, Shanghai
10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Shanghai
25 cs, Chas L Huisking Co, Shanghai
60 cs, China Trade & Industrial, Hong Kong
25 cs, Moller Steamship Co, Hong Kong
MERCURIC OXIDE—15 cs, Chemicore Corp, Hamburg
MICA—7 cs, Habers Export Agencies, Calcutta
60 cs, Minerals & Insulation, Calcutta
25 cs, American Mica Works, Calcutta
50 cs, Sigbert Loeb, Calcutta
30 cs, Siegfried Cussell, Calcutta
117 cs, Hal Delphin, Calcutta
21 cs, Colony Import Export Co, Calcutta
234 cs, J F Garneau, Calcutta
80 cs, Otto Gerdau, Calcutta
430 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Calcutta
603 cs, Gillespie Rogers, Pyatt, Calcutta
10 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Calcutta
65 cs, Ford Radio Co, Calcutta
61 cs, William Brand, Madras
50 cs, Cornelius & Suhr, Madras
509 cs, Suhr & Budelman, Madras
219 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Madras
785 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Madras
580 cs, Suhr & Budelman, Madras
594 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Madras
406 cs, Hal Delphin, Madras
20 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Madras
24 cs, Otto Gerdau, Madras
4 cs, American Mica Works, Madras
16 cs, Otto Gerdau, London
13 cs, American Mica Works, London
23 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, London
94 cs, Suhr & Budelman, London
MOLLE SEED—33 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Puna
MONTAN WAX—2,000 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
2,300 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, Catania
NAPTHALENE—600 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
435 bgs, Charles Page, Hull
355 bgs, Ferrotar Corp, Hull
799 bgs, Ferrotar Corp, Liverpool
1,600 bgs, Chematar, Inc, Liverpool
590 bgs, J E Fox, Liverpool
155 bgs, Charles Page & Co, Liverpool
NICKEL FORMATE—400 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Hamburg
SULPHATE—2 kgs, F H Paul & Stein, Hamburg
NUTGALLS—420 bgs, W Zinsser & Co, Hong Kong
840 bgs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Hong Kong
OCHRE—800 dms, Penna Railroad Co, Marseille
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—22 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
OLIVE OIL—46 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Tarragona
33 dms, Credit Swisse, Tarragona
250 dms, National City Bank, Tarragona
105 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Tarragona
190 dms, A N Cory, Marseille
25 dms, Sterling National Bank, Seville
84 dms, American National Bank & Trust, Seville
51 dms, Merchants Bank of N Y, Seville
122 dms, Grace National Bank, Seville
299 dms, Brown Bros Harriman, Seville
225 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
810 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
658 dms, National City Bank, Seville
105 dms, American Trust Co, Seville
208 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Seville
20 dms, Hellenic Bank & Trust, Seville
242 dms, Seville
100 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Algiers
129 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Malaga
79 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Malaga
20 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Malaga
ORANGE OIL—3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Puerto Plata
1 hlf cs, Messina
ORTHOCRESOL—51 dms, Standard Agricultural Chemicals, Liverpool
PALM OIL—902 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
1,179 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PAPAIN—17 half chests, W E Martin Co, Colombo
23 half chests, Meer Corp, Colombo
16 cs, Chas L Huisking, Tanga
52 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Wixon Spice Co, Alicante
800 bgs, F O Nelson, Alicante
50 bgs, J T DeJohns, Alicante
500 bgs, R T French Co, Alicante
100 bgs, P H Petry, Alicante
100 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Alicante
50 bgs, A A Sayia Co, Alicante
500 bgs, C T Wilson, Alicante
50 bgs, Casablanca
900 bgs, Alicante
800 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
300 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
PEATMOSS—1,200 bls, Penson & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—90 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Southampton
RED—30 bgs, Dar Export Import Co, Iskenderun
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, George Luecders, Buenos Aires
11 dms, French American Banking Corp, Buenos Aires
6 dms, First National Bank, Buenos Aires
6 dms, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—197,650 bbls, California Ref Co, Sidon
182,220 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
184,772 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
120,787 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PIGMENTS—159 cks, J E Bernard, Amsterdam
PINE OIL—1 dm, Natural Nydegger, Marseille
POLLACKLIVER OIL—76 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
70 dms, Maxim Chemical Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
80 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE GRANULES—20 bgs, Imperial Chemical Industries, Liverpool
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—222 bgs, Spector Woolstock Corp, Liverpool
POPPYSEED—200 bgs, Buenos Aires
260 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Gdynia
200 bgs, A Gronowitz, Gdynia
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
200 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Gdynia
200 bgs, Joel Bieler, Gdynia
POTASH CAUSTIC—125 dms, Henry Dixon & Sons, Antwerp
POTASSIUM BICARBONATE—24 cks, Chemicore Corp, Hamburg
CARBONATE—491 bbls, Philipp Bros Chemical Co, Hamburg
513 bbls, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Hamburg
CHLORATE—50 dms, Max Van Pels, Antwerp
CYANIDE—704 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
57 dms, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
MURIATE—1,544 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
433 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—530 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Mombasa
90 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mombasa
205 bls, John Powell, Mombasa
45 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa
250 bls, Brown Bros Harriman Co, Mombasa
122 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Dar Es Salaam
125 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Dar Es Salaam
200 bls, McLaughlin Gormley King, Dar Es Salaam
PYRIDINE—42 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Trieste
PYRITES ORE—17 cs, Dorr Co, Yokohama
PYROTECHNICS—105 cs, Barclay & Co, London
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,550 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
22,245 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—100 flasks, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Alicante
50 flasks, Mayer Shipping Co, Rotterdam
100 flasks, Chase National Bank, Alicante
25 flasks, Chase National Bank, Vera Cruz
75 flasks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
QUININE SULPHATE—10 cs, J E Fox, Kobe
RED IRON OXIDE—224 bgs, Whitco Chemical Co, Liverpool
375 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Malaga
993 bbls, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Malaga
1,037 bgs, C K Williams, Malaga
2,174 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Malaga
870 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
16 bbls, Aviquipo, Inc, Malaga
RESIN—10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Trieste
SYNTHETIC—5 cs, Universal Transcontinental Corp, Antwerp
RHUBARB ROOT—24 cs, S B Penick & Co, Hong Kong
ROSEMARY LEAVES—67 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Marseille
20 bgs, J L Hopkins, Alicante
OIL—5 dms, Lauter Fils, Barcelona
RUTILE ORE—1,991 bgs, International Titanium Co, Brisbane
SANDARAC GUM—2 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
POWDER—12 bgs, Delou, Inc, London
SAPONIN—37 cs, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
300 bgs, W Zinsser, Calcutta
100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mantrose Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Bangkok
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—33 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Tuticorin
SESAME OIL—5 cs, Wah Nam Trading Co, Hong Kong
SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Hong Kong
SHARKLIVER OIL—60 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Maxim Chemical Co, Yokohama
6 dms, Pan American Overseas Corp, Yokohama
170 dms, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Corp, Yokohama
185 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama

SHARKLIVER OIL—80 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
50 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Co, Yokohama
40 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—300 bgs, W Zinsser, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
75 bgs, H E B Wilcox, Calcutta
200 bgs, Bradshaw Praeger, Calcutta
500 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
SLUDGE OIL—76 dms, Borne Scrymser, Antwerp
SOAP BARK—611 bls, W R Grace & Co, San Antonio
SODA ASH—7,945 bgs, Owens Illinois Glass Co, Antwerp
2,500 bgs, Ein Chemical Co, Antwerp
1,100 bgs, Oil & Chemical Products, Hamburg
100 bgs, Aceto Chemicals Inc, London
7,180 bgs, Ein Chemical Corp, Dunkirk
CAUSTIC—500 dms, Havre
34 dms, M W Hardy, Hamburg
SODIUM BICHROMATE—15 dms, Continental Commodities Corp, Genoa
HYDROSULPHITE—50 dms, Marseilles
PARAAMINO SALICYLATE—17 cs, J Maas, Genoa
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—166 dms, Liverpool
12 dms, Duff Chemical Co, Liverpool
PHOSPHATE, TRIBASIC — 50 bgs, Republic Chemical Corp, Copenhagen
500 bgs, Chemical Bank, Venice
SILICOFLUORIDE—500 bgs, Emerco Trading Corp, Hamburg
SOLE LIVER OIL—47 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
SUMAC LEAVES—198 bls, Bank of New York, Palermo
1 bg, Oriental Mercantile Co, Beirut
TALC—11,429 bgs, Chas Mathieu, Genoa
TANKAGE—1,049 bgs, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR — 1,000 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Bangkok
940 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
470 bgs, Bangkok
500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
5,555 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
1,680 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
417 bgs, H F R Dolan, Itajai
TARA POWDER—250 bgs, Salaverry
TARTARIC ACID—20 kgs, Cole Labs Inc, Genoa
555 bbls, European Chemical Co, Lisbon
TEASEED OIL—136 dms, East Asiatic Co, Hong Kong
THYME LEAVES—40 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Marseilles
TIN OXIDE—25 dms, O Hommel Co, Liverpool
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—74 bgs, American Trust Co, Genoa
TOLU BALSAM—25 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Barranquilla
TRAGACANTH GUM—114 cs, M N Hakkak, Liverpool
51 cs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Beirut
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—7 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
33 dms, Hardy & Co, Marseilles
167 dms, Bank of London & S A, Genoa
42 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Genoa
48 cks, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Genoa
2 dms, Gallard Schlesinger Chemical Co, Antwerp
60 cks, Industrial Chemical & Dyestuffs Co, Bordeaux
101 dms, Chase National Bank, Venice
TURPENTINE—3 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Trieste
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—55 cks, Birge Co, Rotterdam
35 cks, Landers Segal Color Co, Liverpool
30 cks, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Liverpool
10 bbls, Antwerp
VALONIA CUPS—1,670 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—55 cs, George Lueders, Marseilles
70 cs, Otto Gerdau, Marseilles
23 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles
22 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles
25 cs, Zink & Triest, Marseilles
7 cs, L A Champon, Zanzibar
26 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Vera Cruz
23 cs, Wedemann & Godknecht, Bordeaux
6 cs, Felton Chemical Co, Bordeaux
VEGETABLE WAX—25 cs, William Diehl, Kobe
50 cs, Rosenthal Bercow, Kobe
95 cs, S J Mocallem, Kobe
50 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
44 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Buenaventura
WATTLE BARK—548 bls, American Dyewood Co, Durban
2,149 bgs, Wolmet Raw Products, Mombasa
540 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa
537 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Durban
WHITING—400 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Hull
WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES—240 bgs, Westinghouse Electric, Melbourne
ORE—634 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bangkok
67 bgs, Hong Kong
WOOL GREASE—100 dms, Gallard Schlesinger Chemical Co, Antwerp
40 dms, N I Malmstrom, Melbourne
266 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool

Baltimore

CHROME ORE—1,121 tons, Continental Ore Corp, Beira
COCONUT OIL—515 tons, Zimmerman Alderson Carr, Cebu
FERTILIZER—3,146 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Liverpool
FISHMEAL—1,482 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
IRON OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Charles Page & Co, Gdynia
OLIVE OIL—193 dms, Chemical Bank, Seville
PSYLLIUM SEED—30 bgs, Marseilles
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,578 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
1,217 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,000 bgs, Stein Hall, Itajai
WATTLE BARK—275 bls, Bank of New York, Beira
555 bls, American Dyewood Co, Durban
EXTRACT—1,611 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Durban
530 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa
WHITING—400 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
VALONIA EXTRACT—2,367 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir

Boston

AGAR—16 bls, Dodwell & Co, Kobe
GLUE—600 bgs, D C Andrews, Liverpool
STOCK—36 bls, Holbert & Myette, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—847 bgs, Charles Page, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—104 dms, Chemical Bank, Seville
259 dms, National City Bank, Seville
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, Alicante
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—9,400 bgs, First National of Boston, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—417 bgs, H F R Dolan, Itajai

Norfolk

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ARGOLS—1,001 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseilles
COTTONSEED CAKE—558 tons, Anderson Clayton & Co, Buenos Aires
PEATMOSS—360 bls, Atkins Durbrow, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,092 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

ALUMINUM—1,828 ingots, North American Smelting Co, Yokohama
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,000 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Lourenco Marques
2,560 bgs, Keasby & Mattisson, Lourenco Marques
158 bgs, P Carey & Co, Durban
CASTOR OIL—323,170 kilos, Bunge Co, Santos
200,000 kilos, Rohm & Haas, Fortaleza
200,000 kilos, Bank of California, Fortaleza
CHROMITE—2,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Masinloc
CRESOL—100 dms, Rotterdam
FATTY WAX—121 bgs, Universal Transcontinental Corp, Fortaleza
FISH MEAL—500 pks, Wessel Duval & Co, Talchuano
OIL—1 cs, Hercules Powder Co, Tofte
KYANITE—200 tons, Frank Samuels, Calcutta
LEAD—140 cs, A T Maurer, Callao
MOLASSES—9,150 tons, Chase National Bank, Venice
516,136 gals, National Molasses Co, Vera Cruz
MUSTARD—100 dms, Carson M Simon, London
SEED—500 bgs, American Seed Co, Antwerp
NAPHTHALENE—4,780 bgs, Allied Chemical & Dye Works, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—375,853 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
317,756 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
202,728 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
110,306 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Covenas
119,213 bbls, Sinclair Refining Co, Tuxpam
118,773 bbls, Sinclair Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
173,513 bbls, Sinclair Refining Co, Amuay Bay
123,171 bbls, Sun Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
UREA—9,000 bgs, Bradley & Baker Co, Heroya
WAX POWDER—850 bgs, Universal Transcontinental Corp, Fortaleza

San Francisco

CANARY SEED—91 bgs, M S Cowen & Co, Trieste
CASSIA—184 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hong Kong
185 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Hong Kong
CHARCOAL CONCENTRATE—176 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Curacao
71 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, Curacao
COPRA—325 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Dumaguete
500 tons, Cargill, Inc, Dumaguete
500 tons Pacific Vegetable Oil, Dumaguete
500 tons, Western Vegetable Oil, Jose Panganiban
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Jose Panganiban
250 tons, Cargill, Inc, Jose Panganiban
450 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jose Panganiban
1,250 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Hondagua
500 tons, Cargill, Inc, Hondagua
100 tons, Iloilo
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu
1,350 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Siaim
1,000 tons, Cargill & Co, Siaim
1,000 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Tacloban
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Tabaco
500 tons, Western Vegetable Oil, Bulan
175 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Cebu
MEAL—6,000 bgs, Barraglia-Frey Inc, Manila
COTTON LINTERS—50 bls, Henry W. Peabody & Co, La Union
CUBE POWDER—438 bgs, Antofagasta
GALENA ORE—1,916 bgs, Base Metals Corp, Manila
GINGER—28 cs, Wong Sang Man Co, Papeete
GYPSUM, CRUDE—17,252 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
LEAD CONCENTRATE — 985 tons, American Mineral & Mdse Co, Antofagasta
310 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Antofagasta
355 tons, Bank of Manhattan Co, Antofagasta
SKIMMINGS—300 tons, American Mineral & Mdse Co, Antofagasta
MINERAL CONCENTRATES—280 dms, American Smelting & Ref, Manila
OLIVE OIL—1,000 dms, A Giurlani & Bros, Leghorn
212 dms, Parodi Erminio, Malaga
104 dms, R Vannucci Co, Malaga
PAPAIN—3 cs, Burns Philp Co, Apia Samoa
PAPRIKA—150 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Trieste
RED IRON OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Bank of California, Malaga
20 bbls, Malaga
SESAME SEED—667 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil, San Jose
200 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
TAPIOCA FLOUR—100 bgs, Analy Corp, Tandjong Priok
1,494 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
TARTARIC ACID—200 kgs, Nylos Trading Co, Napies

Drug Cost Accounting Manual in New Edition

A new edition of the publication, "Manual of Cost Accounting," is now available from the American Drug Manufacturers Association. The book was originally issued more than twenty-six years ago by the association's accounting committee and has been out of print for some time.

It was completely revised by the present accounting section and was edited by Wyman P. Fiske, a consultant in New York. The book outlines suitable accounting procedures for the operation of a modern pharmaceutical manufacturing establishment, with chapters on classification of accounts, materials, labor manufacturing, packaging, and finished stock. Discussions of accounting problems arising in specific fields such as injections, biologicals, chemicals, and extracts are included.

The manual is to be sold to all interested parties at $25 per copy. This figure is intended to cover the cost of editing and preparing the book, but does not include expenses borne by member firms in furnishing representatives to meetings at which the manual revision was carried out. The publication can be ordered from the American Drug Manufacturers Association, 507 Albee building, Washington 5, D. C. Checks should be made payable to the association.

Chinese Penicillin Plant Established

Because of the lack of imports from the United States, the Chinese government is reported to have established its own penicil in plant near Hankow. Equipment for the unit, which has a daily capacity of 120,000,000 units, is said to have been gotten from the United States.

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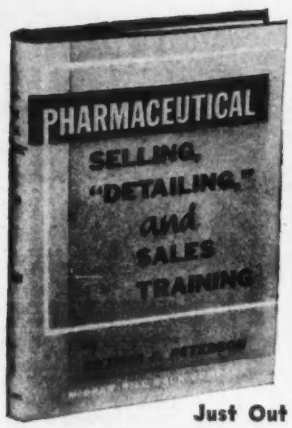

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Disinfectant—Wetting agent (Brit. 420-812) in disinfecting and germicidal compositions.

Dry-Cleaning — Wetting agent (Brit. 420812) in dry-cleaning liquids.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Wetting agent (Brit. 420812) in boring, cutting, drilling, wire-drawing oils; greasing and lubricating compositions, sulphonated oils, wax preparations.

Ink—Wetting agent (Brit. 420812) in printing and writing inks.

Leather—Wetting agent (Brit. 420812) in dressing, fat-liquoring, finishing, soaking, softening, tanning, and waterproofing compositions.

Metallurgical—Wetting agent (Brit. 420-812) in solvent-degreasing and metalplating processes, metal-cleaning baths, scouring agents for metals.

Miscellaneous—Modifier (Brit. 420812) of surface tension of liquids in various products and processes.

Wetting agent (Brit. 420812) in cleaning compositions, embalming fluids, inks, making beer-glass coasters, polishing and waterproofing compositions, soldering fluxes, wall-paper removers, also in various processes involving aqueous solutions, such as soaking, washing, impregnating, penetrating, wetting.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Wetting agent (Brit. 420812) in lacquers, paints, varnishes, also in pigment manufacture.

Paper — Wetting agent (Brit. 420812) in dye liquors, felt conditioning, felt-cleaning agents, sizing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions.

Pesticide—Wetting agent (Brit. 420812) in insecticidal and fungicidal compositions, horticultural sprays.

Petroleum—Wetting agent (Brit. 420-812) in cutting oils, mineral oil, pitch, and tar compositions.

Photographic—Wetting agent (Brit. 420-812) in blueprint and photographic processes.

Rubber—Wetting agent (Brit. 420812) in cements.

Soap—Wetting agent (Brit. 420812) in detergent compositions, textile soaps.

Textile—Wetting agent (Brit. 420812) in bleaching, boiling-off, bowking, carbonizing, degumming, dyeing, fulling, kier-boiling, mercerizing, and soaking baths; coating, degreasing, oiling, scouring, sizing, spinning, washing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions; printing pastes.

Polyhydroxyphenol, Alkylated

(Santovar S)

Rubber—Suggested as antioxidant for rubber in white and light-colored articles.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Phthalate

Adhesives—Plasticizer in adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose.

Ceramic — Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Plasticizer for cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer in nail enamels containing nitrocellulose.

Electrical — Plasticizer in insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather — Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating — Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous — Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer—Plasticizer in lacquers and dopes containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose.

Paper—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic — Plasticizer in making films from cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose.

Plastics — Plasticizer in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from nitrocellulose or cellulose acetate.

Resin — Plasticizer in solutions and other compositions of resins and nitrocellulose.

Rubber — Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile — Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Armour Vice-Presidencies To V. Conquest, T. Hicks

Armour & Co., Chicago, has elected two new vice-presidents. Victor Conquest, who has headed Armour research for twenty years, has been made vice-president in charge of the research division. Thomas E. Hicks, named general manager of the Armour Laboratories last August, has been raised to vice-president in charge of the laboratories.

Abbott Labs Promotes Four

Four promotions in the Abbott Laboratories sales organization have been announced by H. S. Wilkinson, director of sales, as follows:—

Edson R. Coar, formerly district manager with headquarters in Seattle, Wash., becomes western division sales manager, a newly-created position, with headquarters in San Francisco. He started with Abbott in 1936.

Paul G. McGlothing, formerly district manager with headquarters in St. Louis, succeeds Mr. Coar as district manager in Seattle. He started with Abbott in 1937.

Irwin A. Hodge, a salesman with headquarters in Springfield, Ill., succeeds Mr. McGlothing as district manager in St. Louis. He began his career with Abbott in 1937.

Ralph R. Spence, a salesman with headquarters in Butler, Pa., becomes a district manager with headquarters in Philadelphia. He succeeds Charles Moyer, who continues as manager of the Philadelphia branch. Mr. Spence joined the Abbott sales force in 1938.

Bowman in Liaison Post

Appointment of Dean O. Bowman as assistant administrator in charge of the policy coordination bureau of the National Production Authority was announced February 21. Mr. Bowman has been with the Department of Commerce since 1948 and, prior to that, was with the Department of State. The policy coordination bureau established to serve as a link between the operating responsibilities of NPA and the policy developments as carried on by the Defense Production Administration.

Oil Geologists Elect Morgan

Frank A. Morgan, vice-president and manager of exploration for Richfield Oil Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., has been elected national president of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. He has been active in oil exploration throughout the west for the past thirty years.

Aries Issues Bulletin

R. S. Aries & Associates has published a bulletin (X-I) entitled "Chemical Process and Plant Engineering." The publication describes the concern's engineering service, including preliminary economic evaluation, process design, plant location, plant design, purchasing and expediting equipment, plant construction and initial plant operation. Copies of the bulletin are available upon request to Aries, 400 Madison avenue, New York 17.

Armour Spikes Rumor Of ACTH Shortage

Telegrams have been sent to all approved hospitals in the country stating that regular suppliers can fill all orders for ACTH, The Armour Laboratories announced last week.

Armour & Co. issued a statement saying that supplies of "Acthar," the firm's brand name for ACTH, have been increased to the point where all orders are being filled and there is a six-week supply on hand, based on the present rate of use. Arrangements are also being made to further increase production to meet expanding demand.

The Armour statement was prompted by rumors that the drug, which has become widely used in arthritis, rheumatic fever, severe burns and a number of other serious conditions, was becoming difficult to obtain. Some versions of the report stated that the armed services were drawing heavily on the available supply.

Substantial Orders from Government

Armour stated that substantial orders have been received from government sources, including the Veterans' Administration and the public Health Service, but that these orders had been filled without withholding the drug for civilian use.

When "Acthar" was first made generally available last fall, it required a few weeks to fill all orders, the statement said. Recently, however, shipments have been prompt.

Squibb Promotes Donovick To New Microbiology Post

Dr. Richard Donovick has been appointed director of the division of microbiology in the New Brunswick, N. J., research and development laboratories of E. R. Squibb & Sons. Dr. Donovick, who has published widely in the fields of chemotherapy, antibiotics and viruses, is noted particularly for his part in the development of the Rake-Donovick mouse test used in the determination of antituberculous activity of various chemotheraputic agents.

Before coming to Squibb seven years ago, Dr. Donovick studied as a research fellow at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Columbia University. He had one year of virus research at Lederle Laboratories; two years as a senior bacteriologist and head of the typhus department at Reichel Laboratories. At Squibb he was for two years a research associate in the Division of Microbiology and was appointed associate member of the Squibb Institute in 1946. In 1949 he became head of the department of microbiological research and development, in which capacity he has served until his recent promotion.

Tin Can Regulations Eased by Government

An amendment to the tin can conservation order (M-25) to permit the packing of some products not previously permitted was announced February 23 by the National Production Authority. Among the non-food products which may now be packed in cans are:—

Aerosol and other pressure-propelled products, in blackplate; antiphlogistine, in 1.25 pound tin cans; benzol, toluol, naphtha, xylol, gasoline and kerosene, in .25 pound tin cans; lighter fluid, in .25 pound tin cans, and any other non-food product, in blackplate. Another change in the regulation was to permit tin to be used in the sifter tops of spice cans.

Amer. Research Corporation Elects Rand, 2 Others to Bd.

William M. Rand, president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, since 1945, was elected a director of the American Research & Development Corporation, it was announced February 21 by George D. Doriot, president. Also elected as directors were John I. Snyder, jr., chairman of the board and president of Pressed Steel Car Company, and Henry S. Morgan, partner in Morgan, Stanley, Inc.

TGA Shifts Golf Tourney to May 14

The Cecil Smith Memorial Golf Tournament, previously scheduled by the Toilet Goods Association for May 18, will be held on May 14, the association has announced. The change in date was attributed to an inability of TGA to make suitable club arrangements for the eighteenth.

Daniel Elects Officers

John B. Daniel, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., has elected the following slate of officers:—Paul L. Fleming, chairman of the board; Fred J. Lewis, president and general manager; Henry L. Bowden, secretary; Henry B. Sacre, treasurer; Robert L. Garges, assistant treasurer; Frank L. Fleming, assistant sales manager; Edward A. Mallory, manager of the pharmaceutical department, and Charles M. McLaughlin, manager of the sundries department.

Todenhoefer Joins Dragoco

Dr. Karl Todenhoefer, formerly Technical Manager of Schimmel & Co., AG., now Variochem Schimmel, Miltitz bei Leipzig, has joined Dragoco, Holzminden, Germany, to take over full technical control, it was announced last week. Dr. Hilmar Bast, chief assistant to Todenhoefer at Schimmel & Co., AG., has joined Dragoco in a similar capacity.

Guthman in N.Y. March 5

Walter S. Guthman, president of Edwal Laboratories, Chicago, will be in the Commodore hotel, New York, the week of March 5 as his company's representative.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Because stocks of some articles that had been in very low supply had been restored by moderate arrivals from foreign origins, spot quotations on chamomile, gentian and linden flowers underwent considerable decline last week. On the other hand, tightness in the supply of culver's root made its price higher, and persistent buying of such 1950 crop mandrake root as had remained unsold in country dealers' hands forced substantial increase in source prices, and, to a lesser degree, in spot quotations. The weight of price changing was on the down side and by falling 1.3 points, the market index became 234.0.

Doing business in imported botanicals is becoming increasingly difficult. Numerous items stand at price levels so high abroad that importers cannot replace current spot stocks and still sell profitably at or within their price ceilings. This disturbance to normal trade has affected the business not only of local dealers but of import agents as well. The result has been that most of those in the botanical drug trade report activity to have slowed considerably.

Two movements seeking ceiling price relief have been undertaken; one by the Commerce and Industry Association and the other by the National Council of American Importers. Both have filed relief proposals with the Office of Price Stabilization and the filing by the NCAI last week got the support of the International Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade when it urged OPS to act on the NCAI recommendations.

Eventually, some kind of action by OPS will be taken but meanwhile the sale of imported botanicals is shadowed often by replacement that are higher than spot price ceilings can stand.

Balsams

Peru—Prices were firm to strong even though the current call was rather moderate in size. Stocks were at comparatively low levels, not a great deal was obtainable at the origin and replacement cost was no lower than its recently rather high position.

Tolu—The market was strong, understocked, incapable of major restocking because of primary market low reserves. Local quotations ranged $5.50 to $6.50 per pound.

Barks

Black Haw — Some dealers reported stocks as being extremely low. Prices ranged 65c. to 75c. per pound and signs of any shading of that level were lacking. Replacement market stocks were low but new crop will soon be coming into the domestic primary market warehouses.

Sassafras — A moderate expansion in consumption has come with the advance toward the Spring season. It seems likely that consuming requirements will be met.

Beans

Vanilla—Except for some business done out of the moderate spot and nearby stocks, activity in this item was conservative for the most part. Replacement costs and spot price ceilings were sufficiently apart as to make dealers go slow in placing new orders at the origins. And that condition is apt to remain until such time as importers get some relief from the iron restrictions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation and through such relief be able to price goods on spot on a basis in line with what must be paid abroad.

Flowers

Chamomile—The recent extreme tightness in supply has been relieved by arrivals from the Argentine and with the release of such merchandise, spot quotations became much lower at 80c. to 85c. per pound. The return of closer to normal prices was accompanied by a restoration of some price competition on spot.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended February 16

New York

Cassia, 14 lots, 1,336 bales: filthy.
Chillies, 100 bags: filthy.
Colombo root, 197 bags: filthy.
Coriander seed, 35 bags: filthy.
Dill seed, 180 bags: filthy.
Mace, 28 bags: filthy.
Marjoram leaves, 300 bags: filthy.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Culver's root, 5c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Mandrake root, 3c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Chinese star, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, shortstick, spot, 1c. per lb.
Saigon, afloat, 2c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Feb. shipment, 1c. per lb.
May shipment, 2c. per lb.
white, shipment, 5c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Haitian, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, 20c. per lb.
Gentian root, whole, 1c. per lb.
ground, 1c. per lb.
powdered, 1c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, 1c. per lb.
Linden flowers, without leaves, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, Mangalore type, 15c. per lb.
Cassia, China, Honan-Yunnan, unscraped, ½c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
scraped, ½c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
Dill seed, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 6c. per lb.
red, Louisiana longs, 2c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 24, 1950
234.0	235.3	235.7	184.9	191.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Linden—The market will shortly be supplied with a fair quantity of merchandise and the tension that low stocks recently applied to prices has been thereby relieved. Spot quotations on flowers without leaves were lowered to 35c. to 40c. per pound. Recently, as high as 50c. was asked.

Gums

Arabic—Spot, replacement and ceiling prices were quite close together, and importers have little price-room within which to operate. Sorts were 15c. to 16c. per pound.

Benzoin—Some expected that a gain in quantities obtainable in Sumatra will eventually ease the at present rather strong price position of this gum. In fact, during last week price competition seemed to be gaining moderately, and it was intimated that current quotations might be shaded. Demand dwindled.

Tragacanth — Even those who recently took full advantage of rising replacement costs, incidental to British buying, gave evidence last week of concern with respect to what, if any, their price ceilings might be. Some of such sellers actually had ceilings on No. 1 ribbon as high as $5 per pound, a nicely rounded, high-vaulted price compared with around $3.90, which was the ceiling of some who held the price line during that speculative period.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—Some reports indicated that somewhat higher prices have been asked for new crop. For example, British quotations have been 30c. per pound, spot London, and 38c. for new crop, quoted c.i.f. London from source.

Digitalis—Limited spot stocks were strongly held in most quarters, and under the most favorable of circumstances it was declared that the current quotation of $1.10 to $1.30 per pound could not be shaded much more than 5c.

Marjoram—Cables revealed no price easing at the several origins, and hence spot quotations remained very steady, standing virtually at ceiling levels in most instances.

Sage—The season for heaviest consumption in packinghouse products was close to an end, and most sellers expected a respite from selling during the period immediately ahead and until such time as packers cover their needs of next Winter.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—The situation is such that it has become impossible to provide a spot quotation at which deliveries from stocks of regular botanical dealers could be assured. Such dealers hold their small stocks for their regular buyers, occasionally aiding one another when the occasion for help might arise. Portugal has been offering London at a price approximating $11.35 per pound. And during a local discussion concerning the relation between quotations on fluid extract and ergot in the crude state, it was indicated that some local sales involved prices around $11 and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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$12 per pound for the ergot. But it was impossible to get any stable source to give an open quotation for spot goods; they called the market nominal.

Papain—Prices remained very firm in the absence of any substantial tendency of sellers to offer price competition. Replacement costs alone would curb such a tendency. Most foreign markets find the sources low in supply of quality merchandise.

Roots

Culver's—Though little has been the call for this root in the past several weeks, it was learned that some have a price ceiling of 75c., while others have the low level of 55c., the latter mainly because of a failure of inquiries to appear.

Galangal—The market appeared to be 25c. to 30c. per pound, and that view was concurred in by both those with spot goods and some who still expect replacements to reach here from China.

Gentian—Stocks were not substantial in any quarter, and replacement costs have risen moderately. However, quotations were slightly lower at the lower end of the price range, the market being as follows:—Whole, 15c. to 18c. per pound; granular, 17c. to 22c.; powdered, 18c. to 23c.

Mandrake—By an operation performed so quietly that, so far as the spot market was concerned, it failed to cause a ripple, producers of podophyllin have taken practically the entire quantity of 1950 crop mandrake root, until recently unsold in the hands mainly of country operators. It was said last week that makers of podophyllin had actually paid as high as 50c. for country stocks. Spot was nearly nominal at 48c. to 50c. per pound.

Seeds

Anise—Star anise on spot was fractionally higher at 38½c. to 40c. per pound; afloat, firmer at 38c.

Caraway—Replacement in Holland cost 18c. per pound and was so quoted subject to an export license being issued there. A smaller crop is expected in 1951. Spot was higher at 24c. to 24½c.

Cardamom—Beyond the offering of some Mangalore-type decorticated seed at $3.50 per pound, the cardamom market lacked new developments in demand or prices.

Coriander—Moroccan seed was reported sold at 35c. to 36c. Czech seed was quoted at 29c. to 30c. per pound. Argentine, lower at 26c. to 26½c.

Dill—Under a resurgence of moderate

—*Continued on page 85*

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The situation of the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market continued to present a serious problem to suppliers and consumers last week. As replacement costs rose, many dealers found it necessary to drop out of the market on a number of important materials. Thus, many of the lower prices formerly quoted became meaningless. As a result, some seven oils were advanced in price last week. These included the scarce eucalyptus, lemongrass and citronella oils, as well as cassia, cedarwood, clove and palmarosa oils. Peppermint oil, which has experienced a good deal of fluctuation, moved higher again. Coriander and sandalwood oils were reduced in price by individual dealers, who were in a good position of supply. These declines in no way indicated an easing of the general situation of either of these strong items. The price index moved to 226.7, an advance of 2.9 points over that of the previous week.

Replenishment of supplies has become the greatest problem facing dealers in recent weeks. Hopeful of some relief from the restrictions imposed on their pricing of imported articles, they have been holding off on the buying of new materials of foreign origins. Thus, a great many of them have temporarily discontinued handling materials when their warehouse stocks become totally depleted. In many places such important oils as citronella, clove, lemongrass and imported citrous oils were not to be had. Lavender and bergamot oils felt the pinch when shipping prices rose sharply after the price freeze went into effect. Buying by consumers was reported to have quieted down considerably. It appeared that users were now buying only what they needed immediately.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cassia oil, 35c. per lb.
Cedarwood oil, 5c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 15c. per lb.
Clove oil, 15c. per lb.
Eucalyptus oil, 70-75%, 10c. per lb.
80-85%, 15c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 50c. per lb.
Palmarosa oil, 15c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 20c. per lb.
redistilled, 40c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Coriander oil, $1 per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 24, 1950
226.7	223.8	221.4	132.7	125.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—The situation of this article having been eased by the recent importation of replacements, the market has been rather quiet. Supplies were not overly plentiful, but there seemed to be no problem in meeting the demand. Prices were quite firm at $2.25 to $2.60 per pound.

Bergamot—Because of the limitations incurred by the price ceiling rules and the sharply advanced cost of replacements, this article has been placed in a serious position. Many of the usual dealers have been forced to drop out of the market. A few low offers remained for small amounts of carryover material, but the price range of $7.75 to $8.50 per pound was almost meaningless.

Caraway—This item has remained rather quiet. Stocks were tight, but all requirements were met. Spot prices held at $4.05 to $5.25 per pound. Because replacements were priced so high, dealers reported buying only what was needed. They plan to await the next crop, which is due in the Summer before making any large purchases.

Cassia—Some new material arrived from the origin recently, the first in a long while. These new arrivals were not sufficient to noticeably improve the tight spot supply situation. Because of the higher cost of replacements, a number of dealers were unable to offer this item, and the minimum spot quotation was moved up sharply to $5.25 a pound. Other quotations ranged to $6.50 a pound.

Cedarwood—This oil was said to be quite tight yet, although there were signs of improvement in the future. Spot prices were 5c. per pound higher at 60c. to $1.25 per pound. The large producer, who has returned to production following a fire which held up activities for several months, was reported to be still filling back orders. As soon as these commitments have been met, it was expected that the supply situation would become more normal.

Celeryseed—Prices for this inactive oil showed a tendency toward greater strength. Spot quotations ranged from $17 to $21 per pound. Small trading was done as usual, and stocks were said to be adequate for all normal needs.

Citronella—Prices at the primary centers in Ceylon having moved so high, this oil was out of the reach of many of the usual dealers. Spot quotations were a little higher at $2.35 to $2.65 per pound. A single supplier offered a small quantity at $2.20 per pound during the early part of the week. This, however, was soon disposed of. Little new information has been given concerning Java and Java-type oils. Both were firm and none too plentiful, with primary shipping prices high.

Clove—The withdrawal of the lowest previous offer placed the minimum spot quotation at $2.90 per pound last week. The largest number of bids were made at $3.55 and ranged to $3.75 per pound. According to observers, the cost of buds as indicated for the future would make for an oil price of as high as $5 a pound, far beyond the ceiling prices held by dealers. This left the market in a position of great uncertainty.

Coriander—Although this item was firm and high in most quarters, a lone offer at $23 per pound was made. More generally, prices were closer to the top of the range which stood at $35. Supplies were quite limited and few offers have been received from abroad. Since this is an article of Russian origin, bids have come indirectly through other countries.

Eucalyptus—Those dealers who offered this material at the lower quotations no longer have any to offer. This has made for an advance in the minimum quotation for 70-75 percent grade to $1.40 per pound and the 80-85 percent item to $1.50 per pound. Elsewhere, quotations for the former ranged to $1.50 and those for the latter to $1.75 a pound. The spot market, except for a few well-placed handlers, was in a poor position of supply and, according to observers, the demand was far greater than the supply. The new crop in Australia was in the process of being distilled at this time and, except for a delay in distillation activities, might be expected in a short while. The delay was blamed mainly on the shortage of available labor in Australia.

Geranium—There no longer seemed to be the problem concerning supply that was the feature of this market for the greater part of last year. Prices, however, have been said to be quite high. Algerian oil was firmly quoted at $25 to $32.50 per pound. Bourbon oil was strong at $26.50 to $33 a pound. Heavy buying in other markets was reported, helping to maintain this material at the present high level.

Guaiacwood—Never a very active item, this oil was continued at a steady level. It was reported to be readily available to meet all requirements and was priced between $1.80 and $2 per pound.

Lavender—Within the past few weeks shipping prices were reported to have jumped so sharply as to reach a point above most dealers' ceiling prices. The next crop was expected some time in April and it was hoped that this additional material should help to ease the situation. One observer believed that the heavy buying of the past few months may have saturated the market and that it will be unlikely that shippers will be able to command the current high prices.

Lemon—Both domestic and imported oils have become exceedingly scarce. In many places there was no California oil to be had. Elsewhere, limited quantities were offered at prices of $4 to $4.50 per pound, depending upon producer. Messina oil remained high at the origin, making it impossible for some dealers to bring new material in at their restricted resale prices. While prices continued to range from $4 to $8 per pound, very little could be found at the lower prices.

Lemongrass—The lowest quotation made during the past week was $4.75 per pound, some 50c. per pound higher than the previous minimum. Primary prices have risen so high as to be beyond the reach of many dealers. There were few offers made from the source and the demand greatly exceeded the available supplies. The many derivatives have suffered as a result of the shortage and high cost of this oil.

Lime—Although prices have shown a good deal of strength, this market has re-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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mained rather quiet. The demand was not too great and all requirements could be met. Within the next few months it was expected that inquiries would increase as soft drink producers begin to prepare for the Summer season. Distilled oil from Mexico was priced at $6.50 to $7 per pound. That oil originating in the West Indies was quoted between $6.60 and $7.25 a pound. Expressed oil varied widely in price from $7.25 to $13.50 a pound.

Mandarin — This market was without feature. While stocks were not large, the usual small demand was met. Italian oil was steady in price, ranging from $5.50 to $8.50 per pound, depending upon brand. A few offers of Floridian oil were made at a price of $2.50 per pound.

Orange—With Floridian oil stocks almost totally depleted, there has been a great strain on the supply of Californian material, which was none too plentiful either. The former oil was priced from a single offer at $1.85 to a high of $2.20 per pound. Californian oil was offered at quotations ranging from $1.90 to $2.25 per pound, as to brand. According to dealers, production has been rather slow and has not been able to keep up with the heavy demand. The next crop was expected to be ready in three months at which time the most active consumption season will reach its peak.

Patchouli—Several recent arrivals have helped the supply situation of this material. Prices have continued to show much strength. The majority of offers were made at $24.50 per pound. Other bids ranged from $23 to $26.50 per pound.

Palmarosa—The withdrawal from the market of the dealer formerly quoting at the minimum price has advanced that minimum 15c. per pound to $8. Other quotations ranged to $9. The stocks were rather limited, but the usual needs of consumers appeared to have been met.

Peppermint—As shipping prices continued to move upward, the minimum spot quotation of the previous week was advanced. Natural oil was up 20c. per pound at $7.45 to $8.20 a pound and redistilled material was increased 40c. to $7.90 to $8.65 a pound. A report received from China indicated that the state-owned China Native Products Company has set up three depots in North Kiangsu Province for purchasing peppermint oil. Thus far, these purchases have been small. The price paid for this material was based on those fixed by the Peppermint Special Sub-committee of the International Trade Merchants' Association in Shanghai.

Petitgrain—This article continued to be tight and dealers offered it only sparingly. The demand, on the other hand, was reported to be very good. Quotations ranged from $3.50 to as high as $5.10 per pound. Little new material was to be had from the Paraguayan sources.

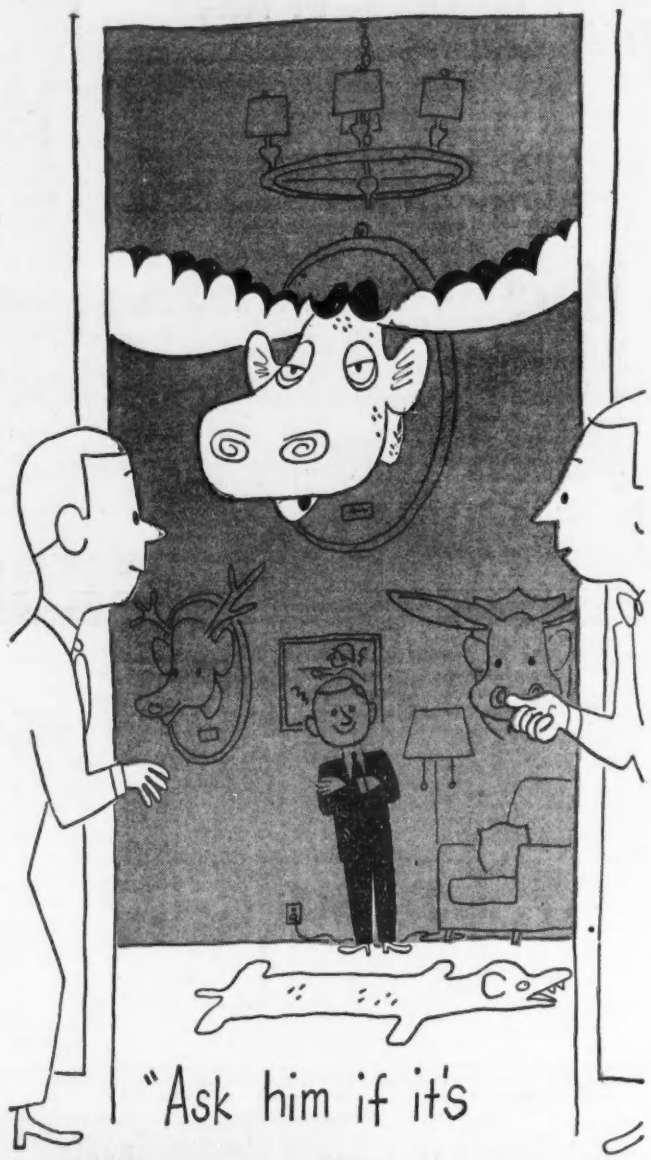
Sandalwood—One supplier was in a position to offer this material 50c. per pound below the previous minimum price at $12.50 per pound. More generally, however, prices were held above $13 and as high as $15 per pound. There appeared to be a slight improvement in the supply situation of logs.

Spearmint—Spot supplies were said to be growing tighter again because of the higher cost of replacements. A great deal of strength was shown by this article, which was exempt from price regulations. Quotations stood at $5.45 to $6.50 per pound.

Spruce—In some places it was stated that this oil has become somewhat firmer. Spot quotations were made at $2.50 to $3.10 per pound. The new strength of the material in the country was felt to be a temporary condition based on the difficulty of obtaining new material during the cold winter months. It was believed by dealers that the situation would ease with the arrival of warmer weather.

Vetiver—Bourbon oil has tightened noticeably in the past few weeks. Several well-placed dealers have been able to maintain unchanged prices at or near the low price of $26 per pound. The greater number of suppliers, however, have placed the article at the top of the range at $32.50 a pound.

Wormseed—There has been no relief from the tightness and high cost of this material in the country. It was doubtful whether any oil could be had on the spot



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market at the minimum quotation of $7.50 per pound. Most generally, material was held at prices of $8 to $8.60 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—As the lemongrass oil market moved just about out of the reach of importers because of the excessive prices being asked in India, this derivative has become very costly to produce. In fact, it was felt that production might become impractical under the restriction of price advances. Quotations were made between $6.75 and $9 a pound.

Eugenol—This article has become very tight and high in price. With the cost of clove buds growing ever higher, the oil has become very expensive. As a result this derivative has become steadily more costly to produce. Prices were quoted between $3.42 and $4.25 a pound.

Methyl Salicylate—Shortage of raw materials has forced manufacturers to cut production of this widely used article. Producers have been able to meet their usual commitments, but reported little more than that amount of material available. Prices held firmly at 50c. to 55c. per pound, depending upon quantity and container.

Musk—All types of synthetic musks have become short. Basic materials necessary for their production have, in many cases, been channeled to more vital uses in other industries, leaving less than the desired quantities for the manufacture of these perfume articles. Prices have been maintained at unchanged levels. In 25-pound lots, ambrette was priced at $5.70 per pound, ketone at $5.45 per pound and xylol at $1.75 a pound.

Phenylethyl Alcohol—This article continued to be seriously short based on the scarcity of the chemicals necessary for its production. In some places, its manufacture has been curtailed. A former producer has returned to the market with some quantities which may help to improve the situation. Prices ranged from $1.65 to $1.95 a pound.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 62

competition, spot quotations on dewhiskered seed dropped fractionally to 14c. to 15c. per pound.

Fenugreek—Moroccan seed on spot was raised to 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, but Syrian remained available at 7c. to 7¼c.

Poppy—Cables from Holland again declared that 1951 production was apt to fall below 1950 totals. Furthermore, quotations on shipment goods at 18c. per pound were subject to the exporter getting a license. Spot seed of Dutch origin was a deal firmer at the end of the week.

Spices

Cassia—The price feature was a ½c. per pound fall in quotations on Honan and Yunnan cassia. Scraped was quoted 26c. to 26½c.; broken, 23½c. to 24c.; unscraped, 24c. to 24½c.; broken, 23c. to 23½c. Batavia shortsstick on spot was raised to 20c. to 21c. Saigons held very steady.

Clove—Spot stocks unsold at the moment have decreased in size considerably and prices were reported to show more than their usual strengthening.

Ginger—Future deliveries of Jamaica root seemed still to be moving into slightly easier position. Spot quotations on African root were down to 42c. to 43c. per pound. February-April shipment could be bought in this market at 34c.

Nutmeg—East Indian material described at 110's was lower at 70c. per pound but the average run of goods remained at 62c. West Indians remained very steady.

Pepper—Japanese birdseye red pepper was 44c. to 45c. per pound and Haitian goods were 33c. to 34c. Louisians longs were lower at 28c. to 29c. White pepper on spot held at $3 but shipment was higher at $2.95.

Little activity took place in black pepper. Spots held mainly at $1.90 per pound for released goods. Pepper due here February 25 was quoted $1.73; March 7, $1.63; March 15 to 18, $1.62. February shipment was $1.60. March shipment, $1.58.

Prices on Friday were:—Spot, $1.84 per pound; February shipment, $1.61 to $1.62; March shipment, $1.59; May shipment, $1.58.

Los Angeles Botanical Market

Los Angeles, Feb. 21.—Trading was spotty with price fluctuations as noted below. Several spices were easier although pepper firmed up from the previous week's quotation.

Ruling prices were: Anise, Chinese star, 42c. Cassia, China, Honan, rolls, scraped, 26c.; Honan, rolls, scraped, broken, 27c.; Yunnan, rolls, scraped, 26c.; Yunnan, rolls, unscraped, 27c.; Saigon, broken, 39c. Celery seed, French, 35c.; Indian, 26c. Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, 49c.; No. 2, 45c.; No. 0000, 59c. Clove, Madagascar, 51c.; Zanzibar, 60c. Cumin seed, Iranian, 35c. Marjoram, French, 49c. Nutmeg, East India, 72c.; West India, bgs., 58c. Pepper, black, $1.93; white, bgs., $3.10. Poppy seed, Dutch, 26c. Sage, Dalmatian, $1.20. Savory, French, 19c. Sweet basil, $1. Thyme, French, 19½c.

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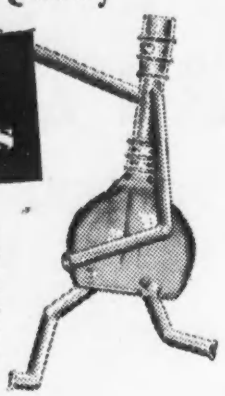

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Protective Coatings Materials

A decrease of ¼c. per pound was noted in the price of imported casein during the past week, but with the exception of that the price structure was generally quiet throughout the protective coating market. Demand held to the high levels that had been evident in the recent past for nearly everything and supply nowhere showed any great improvement.

Some addition to the demand for synthetic resins was beginning to be noticed last week as an evidence that Spring was coming. Producers had all the demand they could handle, however. Their problem was trying to satisfy it. High prices for raw materials and the difficulty in obtaining them were stumbling blocks. Phthalic anhydride, glycerin and pentaerythritol were particularly hard to come by.

The demand for fillers and extenders was running along at the good levels that had been apparent in the recent past. The supply was at pretty good levels all around and here there was not the difficulty in filling orders that there was in some other materials.

The natural gums trade was still hoping for some relief from Washington so that it could get back to a more realistic policy of pricing. Producers pointed out, as they had done before, that rising prices in the Far East made it difficult or impossible to set prices here on replacement costs. Shellac was said to be moving a little better into the gums and synthetic resins market, because of the difficulty in obtaining these latter materials. Citrates were pretty much where they had been and it was necessary for producers to allocate to give all consumers a fair share.

Antimony Oxide—The demand was continuing at good levels last week and no changes in this situation appeared likely at this time. The supply was reported to be running short of it or, at best, just up to it.

Earth Colors—Supply of most of these materials was reported to be in a reasonably good position last week, considering the general trend of all things in the protective coatings market. Shipments for most items, it was said, could be made in thirty days, which was considered not bad for these times. The demand held up at very good levels last week, as it had been doing for some time past and was likely to go on doing for some time further.

Lead Pigments—The market picture continued unchanged last week and there were no signs that there would be any revisions in the immediate future as the supply held to the tight side while the demand was at levels anywhere from good to very strong.

Zinc Pigments—There were no real changes noted in the market for these materials during the past week. Prices held to their previously established levels and there was no appreciable change in supply or demand.

Fillers and Extenders

Bentonite—The market for this item last week did not show any particular change from the recent past. The demand was still coming along at good levels and appeared likely to stay that way, while the supply was in what could be called pretty good shape and was not presenting any impossible problems in filling the requirements of the market.

Fuller's Earth—The supply was pretty much up to the requirements of the market and generally made for a fairly comfortable availability. The demand was going along at a good pitch, as it had been doing for some time and from all indications was likely to continue doing for at least the predictable future.

Pumice—The overall situation for this item showed no great change one way or the other during the past week and there was no anticipation that there would be any considerable change in either supply or demand in the immediate future. The supply was strong enough to accommodate the market without any pinch, while the demand was at good levels all around.

Silica—Supplywise, this item was at levels high enough to fulfill the requirements of consumers with reasonable comfort, while the demand for it was still at the good point that had characterized the recent past and from all signs was likely to stay that way for the immediate future, at least.

Synthetic Resins

There was no improvement in the market for synthetic resins evident last week and none was expected in the immediate future. The spring pickup in consumer requirements was being felt and the materials at the same time were getting tighter and tighter. It was also reported that there were more and more DO's coming through and this was, of course, complicating the problem all around. Raw materials were also becoming harder and harder to get as the demand for them increased in many industries. Phthalic anhidride, glycerin and pentaerythritol were probably the hardest materials to get, and they were causing real difficulties.

Ethylcellulose—This item continued in a very tight position as far as the supply was concerned last week and there were no indications that there would be any considerable pickup in the immediate future. The demand was still going along at the high levels of the recent past and appeared likely to continue that way. In 5,000 pound lots it was going for 73c., while the price of smaller amounts ranged from 75c. to 83c.

Methylcellulose—One of the big problems still confronting the producers of this item was the transportation situation. The effect of the railroad strike was still being felt, with the result that there were some delays on shipments, although it was reported that the supply in itself was at good levels. The demand was just as strong as it had been recently and there were no signs that it would be otherwise in the immediate future.

Polystyrene—An extremely high demand characterized the market for this material during the past week, and from all indications it appeared that the demand would go on at strong levels for at least the immediate future. Coupled with the high demand was a poor supply picture, which made the entire situation much more difficult for the producers who were trying to put the material on the market and the customers who were trying to get enough to satisfy their requirements.

Natural Resins

There was no great change noted one way or another in the market for the various gums last week. The principal factor affecting the market at the present time was just what could be done about the price structure. The government's freeze edict made conditions very difficult for this trade since all its raw material is imported and there are no price ceilings at the source. While the prices here are normally set on a basis of replacement costs, and with these replacement costs steadily going up, the industry was faced with a problem that could be settled only if there was some relief given by Washington. There had been, in recent weeks, some indications that there might be some relief on the way, but there was nothing that was very concrete and therefore the industry was still waiting to see what would happen.

Meanwhile, prices in the primary market were tending higher because of the lightness of supply that had been evidenced there for many materials. Demand here was reported to be running to about fair levels, but consumers were also uncertain about the future and were taking on enough only to carry them over their present needs. They were not eager to take on anything in any considerable amounts. The supply on this market was at a sufficiently high level now to take care of most needs and there were no particular difficulties reported as far as shipping was concerned.

Shellac—The demand here was reported to be a little on the quiet side during the last week or so, but it was nothing serious and was not causing any particular concern. The opinion was advanced that possibly this was a reaction to the price freeze and would clear up as soon as there was further clarification of the edict from Washington. One source stated that customers who use synthetics or natural gums along with shellac seemed to be tak-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None.

Prices Reduced

Casein, imported, acid-precip., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 24, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	171.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

ing on a bit more shellac lately and attributed this to the difficulties that those customers were having with obtaining synthetic resins and gums. The supply here was reported to be satisfactory for present requirements of the trade, although, as had been said before, importers had not done any heavy buying recently because of high prices and it was thought that that might result in some pinches later on, particularly if demand boomed very much. Prices on the Indian market were reported to be steady and there was not much market information available from the source. The new crop will be due in India before long and the trade here was waiting for word on it, and it was expected that the trade in India was also doing the same thing.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Argentine material last week was ¼c. under the listings of the previous period. This made the quotation 40½c. to 40¾c. Demand for the material on this market was not at high levels. The mills here had bought heavily just before the new year and the freezing of prices, which, of course, was waiting further clarification in many industries, was something that the consumers of casein, also, would like to have more definite word on. Supply in Argentina was not at a great point. The future sales there, it had been stated, exceeded actual production, and only recently there was a considerable amount of heavy buying done by Japan. Europe was also in the market for considerable amounts recently, and this, of course, had its overall effect on the Argentine supply. France was said to be offering material at 37¾c. to 38c. for late March and early April shipment. There had been talk from time to time that there would be more material available from Europe but this was one of the earliest concrete evidences of it.

The demand for domestic casein was slow at this time, with most buyers still uncertain as to just what to expect on final settlement of the current confusing price picture. Supply, however, was at sufficiently high levels to preclude any difficulty in the filling of the requirements of buyers.

Synthetic Adhesives—The following information on the consumption and stocks of synthetic adhesives as they apply to the softwood plywood industry is from a release by the Bureau of Census:—

Consumption

	Dec., 1950	Nov., 1950	Dec., 1949
Casein	[2]517,000	[2]656,000	587,000
Soybean	[1]4,216,000	4,307,000	3,378,000
Phenolic resin	[1]4,113,000	4,244,000	3,099,000
Other	530,000	647,000	371,000
Total	[1]9,376,000	9,854,000	7,435,000

Stocks End of Month

	Dec., 1950	Nov., 1950	Dec., 1949
Casein	[2]279,000	[2]389,000	[3]
Soybean	[1]2,313,000	2,147,000	1,445,000
Phenolic resin	[1]2,709,000	2,355,000	2,092,000
Other	830,000	703,000	[3]939,000
Total	[1]6,131,000	5,594,000	4,476,000

[1] Proportion estimated, 10 to 17 percent.
[2] Proportion estimated, 20 to 37 percent.
[3] Combined with "other" to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

Naval Stores

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended February 23 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday
B	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	...	$8.00	$10.50 $11.25
D	8.10	8.10	8.10	...	8.10	10.50 11.25
E	8.10	8.10	8.10	...	8.10	10.50 11.25
F	8.79	8.79	8.79	...	8.79	10.50 11.25
G	8.79	8.79	8.79	...	8.79	10.50 11.25
H	8.79	8.79	8.79	...	8.79	10.50 11.25
I	8.79	8.79	8.79	...	8.79	10.50 11.25
K	8.79	8.79	8.79	...	8.79	10.50 11.25
M	8.79	8.79	8.79	...	8.79	10.50 11.25
N	8.79	8.79	8.79	...	8.79	10.75 11.50
WG	8.90	8.90	8.90	...	8.90	10.75 11.50
WW	9.15	9.15	9.15	...	9.15	11.00 11.75
X	9.15	9.15	9.15	...	9.15	11.00 11.75
	Drums					
Sales	...	...	...	...	...	
Receipts	99	750	281	...	127	
Shipments		228	...	...		
Stocks	18,420	18,942	19,223	...	19,350	

Gum Turpentine

New York, Friday, tankcars, f.o.b. gal. (7 lbs.)		1.05
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. (7 lbs.)		1.15

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk— Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal.	.92	.92	.92	..	.92
Sales, bbls.	..	..	..	..	
Receipts, bbls.	..	..	..	..	372
Shipments, bbls.		6	..	..	64
Stocks, bbls.	2,890	2,884	2,884	..	3,192

* No market.

Savannah, Feb. 23.—Gross selling prices throughout the naval stores production area, as reported to the Department of Agriculture at the close of business today, are as follows:—Gum rosin, per 100 pounds net, drums, export, f.a.s., southern ports, WW, $10.25—$10.45; N, $9.40—$9.50; M, $9.50; I, $9.35; H, $9.10; G, $9.09—$9.10. Wood rosin, per 100 pounds net, drums, f.o.b. plant, WW, $9.50; WG, $8.90; N, $8.80; FF, $7.30; tankcars, WW, $8.65; WG, $8.50; FF, $6.30; drums, export, f.a.s., southern ports, WW, $10.25; WG, $9.75; FF, $8.

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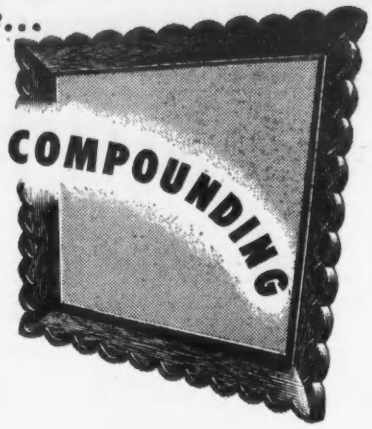

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CINCINNATI — Deeks & Sprinkel
CLEVELAND — Norman G. Schabel Co.
DETROIT — D. H. Osgood Co.
HOUSTON — Joe Coulson Co.
KANSAS CITY — John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES — E. B. Taylor Co.
LOUISVILLE — Deeks, Sprinkel & Miller, Inc.
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NEW ORLEANS — Russell Chemical Co.
PHILADELPHIA — Lees & Dilworth, Inc.
PITTSBURGH — B. Ostroff
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G-E Reassigns Two In Chemical Department

The chemical department of the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., has appointed Vernon R. Childress manager of sales analysis and planning for the chemicals division and Joseph C. Mogavero facilities engineer of the manufacturing division.

Mr. Childress has been with the company since last July when he joined the marketing division in Pittsfield. He started his career with the B. F. Goodrich Company in 1940 and, five years, later was appointed to sales service. In 1947, he joined O'Sullivan Rubber Company, Winchester, Va., as manager of plastics sales.

Mr. Mogavera, who has been assigned to organics, plastics and laminated products, started with G-E in 1946 as a mechanical engineer in the phenol plant. Three years later, he went to Schenectady, N. Y., as "Glyptal" alkyd resin plant engineer, where he has been until his present appointment.

Brazilian Pigment Plant Reported Near Completion

A pigment plant that will have a daily output of thirty metric tons of titanium and barium oxides as well as fixed-white pigments is reported to be near completion at Sao Paulo, Brazil. The unit, the first of its kind in South America, will be operated by Companhia Quimica Industrial, CIL, S. A.

It is expected that the plant will furnish about 80 percent of the white pigment required by Brazilian paint manufacturers. Most of the equipment being used to set up the plant was imported from the United States. Brazilian industry, however, was able to supply approximately one-third of the equipment needed. Raw materials for the pigments will be obtained exclusively from Brazilian sources.

Western N.Y. Paint Technicians Meet Mar. 5

The Western New York Paint & Varnish Production Club will hold its next regular meeting March 5 in the 40 & 8 Club, Buffalo. Harry W. Howard of the Shell Chemical Corporation will be guest speaker. He will discuss "Surface Coating Application of the Epon Resins." The talk will be illustrated by samples, panels and formulating possibilities.

Amer. Resinous Develops Polyvinyl Acetate Substitute

American Resinous Chemicals Corporation, Peabody, Mass., has developed a general purpose adhesive to substitute for polyvinyl acetate used by adhesive manufacturers, distributors and compounders. The material is said to be capable of bonding satisfactorily to painted, enameled, lacquered, waxed and other such surfaces. It is also recommended for laminating paper, metal foils, fabric and leather to themselves or to glass, metal, asphalt, cork, wood and plastics. Compounding details and other data may be had by writing the company.

GR-S Synthetic Rubber Modification Being Produced

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced February 21 that the government is initiating commercial production of a modified type of GR-S synthetic rubber which will effectively extend the synthetic rubber supply. The product is a tough, highly viscous cold rubber, to which are added readily available processing oils.

RFC said that it will be produced in some of the government-owned plants in such quantities as necessary to meet requirements. The product has been given the designation of GR-S X to distinguish it from other synthetic rubbers and can readily be used in many applications where GR-S has been used.

Dow Reassigns Nickless

Harmon W. Nickless has been named assistant to Corliss F. Cummins, head of the molding powders section of the plastics sales division, The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Mr. Nickless, formerly of the company's plastics merchandising section, succeeds Robert L. Curtis, who recently moved to Dow's Los Angeles office.

A graduate of Michigan State College, Nickless has been with Dow since 1941. He was employed in the standards department for one year and served in the army until 1946. Upon return from service, he was a plastic molding powders salesman in the Cleveland territory and transferred to Midland last year.

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DPA Assigns Wampler And Pritchard to Posts

Two appointments to important posts in the Defense Production Administration were announced February 16 by DPA Administrator William H. Harrison.

Charles E. Wampler of New York was named director of program and requirements and will have charge of the central programming functions of DPA. This includes analysis and review of overall data on requirements and resources, program evaluation, and necessary determinations providing for authorized programs, including essential civilian requirements.

John C. Pritchard was named special assistant for small business. In this post he will work with all members of the DPA staff concerned with formulating and carrying out procurement and production policy programs.

N. Y. Paint Technicians To Hear Patton Thurs.

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its next meeting March 1 at 6:30 p.m. in the Building Trades Employers Association rooms, 2 Park avenue, New York. Guest speaker will be C. W. Patton, of Bakelite Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, who will discuss "Vinyl-Dispersion-Resin Metal Coatings."

Stresen-Reuter Appoints Peterson Sales Manager

Frederick A. Stresen-Reuter, Inc., Chicago, has appointed Robert A. Peterson sales manager. Mr. Peterson was formerly regional sales manager of the Nuodex Products Company, but withdrew from the paint field in June of last year to handle family affairs occasioned by the death of his father.

GE Issues Alkyds Folder

A variety of suggested paint formulations utilizing General Electric's new fast-drying "Glyptal" alkyd resin 2522 are given in a folder (CDC-187), published by the company's chemical department, Pittsfield, Mass. All formulations listed in the folder have been tested in General Electric laboratories. These include finishes for washing machines and other home appliances, general-purpose enamels, and heat-resistant and air-drying finishes.

OIT Petroleum Licensing Consolidated in One Division

Formation of a petroleum division in the Office of International Trade was announced February 23. All OIT functions relating to the licensing of petroleum products and petroleum development projects will be centralized in the new division. These functions previously were performed in the materials division and projects division of OIT.

Lester M. Carson, formerly acting director of the inter-agency division, National Production Authority, has been named to head the new petroleum division. He has been associated for twenty-five years with the oil industry both here and abroad.

NPVLA Seeks Data On New Trade-Marks

The trade-mark bureau of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, following its established custom, is again seeking information relating to new trade-marks. In this connection, the association is circulating listing forms to member companies for use in reporting recently-adopted trade-marks as well as new private brand marks. The organization advises members to consult its 1950 *Trade-Mark Directory* to learn whether recently-adopted marks are already entered in the association file records.

N.Y. Textile Chemists Slate Meeting March 9

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its next meeting March 9 at 8 p.m. at the New Yorker hotel, New York. Guest speaker will be Dr. Charles Weidmann, technical director of Ciba Company, Montreal, Canada, who will discuss "The Standfast Molten Metal Continuous Dyeing Process."

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Bids Wanted

Adhesives, various, Federal Supply Service (Denver, Colorado) invitation 2622-A, March 1.

Alkali blue toner, 1,200 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-345, March 9.

Aluminum potassium sulphate, 6,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 95322-A/3, March 8.

Baking powder, 18,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation IN-97868T, March 15.

Butyl acetate, 69,335 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8378, March 2.

Carbon Tetrachloride, 15,000 gallons, Marine Corps, Quartermaster General (Washington 25) invitation 1143, March 8.

Chemicals & drugs: cobaltous nitrate, desoxycholate agar, cupric sulphate, eugenol, hematein, homatropine hydrobromide, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 990, March 3; tablets, potassium permanganate, sodium carbonate, and capsules, sodium amobarbital, invitation 1016, March 2; tablets, acetylsalicylic acid, ammonium chloride, digitalis, invitation 1008, March 1; procaine hydrochloride with epinephrine cartridges, invitation 1003, March 1; phosphoric acid, potassium chloride, potassium bichromate, sulphosalicylic acid, urease test medium, invitation 1001, March 1; vitamin B complex, 700 ten-cc ampuls, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25) invitation C-7964, March 4; dihydrostreptomycin, promacetin, invitation C-7962, March 2.

Cobalt drier, 3,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-356, March 9.

Compressed gases: acetylene, hydrogen & oxygen, welding, as required from April 1 through June 30, Reese Air Force Base, Texas, invitation 41, March 5.

Corn starch, 7,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-12263, March 12.

Diethanolamine, 5,320 pounds, Bureau of Mines, Synthetic Fuels Demonstration Plant, Louisiana, Mo., invitation La-462-51, March 6.

Dry ice, 90,000 pounds, Tinker Base, Oklahoma City, invitation 426, March 1.

Ether, anesthesia, 57,600 ¼-pound cans, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-80, March 7.

Ethyl alcohol, 15,000 gallons, Marine Corps, Quartermaster General (Washington 25) invitation 1143, March 8.

Ethyl lactate, 93,500 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8378, March 2.

Eutectic mixture, diphenyl and diphenyl oxide, dowtherm A or equal, 8,500 pounds, Bureau of Mines, Synthetic Fuels Demonstration Plant, Louisiana, Mo., invitation LA-463-51, March 8.

Fixing powder, acid hardening, 13,200 cans, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-80, March 7.

Hydraulic fluid, brake, 2,000 gallons, Marine Corps, Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., invitation 237, March 1.

Insecticide, 2,140 gallons, Stewart Base, Newburgh, N. Y., invitation 33, March 5.

Laundry supplies: starch, 25,000 pounds, soap, 50,000 pounds, bleach, powdered, 5,000 pounds, sour, 16,000 pounds, soda ash, 50,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8291, March 6; starch, 20,000 pounds, and sour, 40,000 pounds, Marine Corps, Quartermaster General (Washington 25) invitation 1133, March 12.

Monoethanolamine, 2,300 pounds, Bureau of Mines, Synthetic Fuels Demonstration Plant, Louisiana, Mo., invitation La-462-51, March 6.

Naphthalene, flake, 150,000 pounds, Marine Corps, Quartermaster General, Washington 25, invitation 1091, March 6; 1,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-12272, March 12.

Paint, traffic, 6,875 gallons, silk screen process sign, 5,625 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,968, March 19; rubber base, 600 gallons, Federal Supply Service (New York 13) invitation NY-2H-28272, March 2.

Petrolatum, white, USP, 4,000 one-pound cans, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 97884-3/, March 13.

Phenyl beta-naphthylamine, 1,000 pounds, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, invitation B-1-1834, February 28.

Pigments, dry, umber, 25,000 pounds, lampblack, 6,000 pounds, litharge, 8,000 pounds; in oil, non-drying prussian blue, 8,400 two-ounce tubes, white lead paste, 12,600 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,968, March 19.

Plastic coating, 4,100 gallons, clear sealer, 1,440 two-ounce bottles, thinner, 408 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5G-97505-R, March 5.

Quebracho tannin, solid, boiler feed water conditioning, 1,008 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 2992, March 2.

Shellac, orange, 4,300 four-ounce cans, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,968, March 19.

Soap, chip, 180,000 pounds, Marine Corps (Quartermaster General, Washington 25) invitation 1133, March 12; toilet, 1,875 pounds, Panama Canal (General Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) schedule 9945, March 6; 750 cases, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 97786 3, March 12; chip, 36,000 pounds, grit, 25,000 cakes, laundry, bar, 120,000 pounds, powder, 20,000 pounds, and toilet, powdered, 12,490 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-12258, March 12; laundry, 72,000 pounds, invitation FW-12097, March 6.

Soda ash, 35,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-12261, March 12.

Soda lime, 39,000 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1001, March 1.

Sodium metasilicate, 5,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8370, March 16.

Sodium orthosilicate, 80,000 pounds, Marine Corps, Quartermaster General (Washington 25) invitation 1187, March 9.

Thinner, silk screen paint, 6,575 gallons, paint, volatile mineral spirits, 30,100 gallons, synthetic enamel, 15,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,968, March 19.

Trisodium phosphate, 26,500 pounds, Federal Supply Service (New York 13) invitation NY-2H-28261, March 8; 20,000 pounds, same (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-12263, March 12.

Wax, paste, 5,600 pounds, and water emulsion, 140 drums, Federal Supply Service (New York 13) invitation NY-2H-28324, March 16.

Trade Briefs

Julien O. Heppes, director of sales of the Tile-Tex division, Flintkote Company, has been elected president of the Asphalt Tile Institute.

Melvin H. Baker, president of National Gypsum Company of Buffalo, N. Y., has been appointed by Governor Dewey as a member of the state legislative commission which is studying the feasibility of creating the Buffalo Port Authority.

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Tanker Fleet Owners Contributing to Defense

Practically all of the United States flag tanker owners have volunteered, and 88 percent of the privately owned tanker fleet has qualified for participation in the voluntary plan for the contribution of tanker capacity for national defense requirements, Vice-Adm. E. L. Cochrane, head of the Maritime Administration of the Department of Commerce, has announced.

William F. Dunning, chairman of the tanker requirements committee and special assistant to the administrator, told Adm. Cochrane that acceptances had been received from seventy-six companies, fifty-three of which qualified with tonnage as participants in the plan as of January 1, 1951. The seventy-six companies represent practically all owners of United States flag tonnage. The participating tonnage consists of 368 tankers of 5,850,456 dwt. under the United States flag out of a total fleet of 424 tankers of 6,647,741 dwt. and fifty-seven tankers of 1,250,165 dwt. under foreign registry.

Tankers not qualified under the plan consists of those under long-term charters to foreigners who could not be participants; a few tankers recently transferred to other owners, domestic or foreign, and tankers in Great Lakes service or specially fitted for the carriage of other than petroleum products.

Parsons-Plymouth Adds E. Twombly and P. Reed

M. W. Parsons-Plymouth, Inc., New York, has added E. B. Twombly, jr., and Philip D. Reed, jr., to its staff. Both men will serve as administrative assistants to the company president as well as in sales promotion.

Mr. Twombly was previously with Chubb & Son for several years. Mr. Reed formerly was connected with the Esso Standard Oil Company at its Bayway refinery in Linden, N. J., as a process engineer.

Templeton Gets Added Duties

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J., announced last week that J. P. Templeton, secretary of the company, has assumed the duties of comptroller. He replaces W. A. Sours, who lost his life in the recent Woodbridge, N. J., railroad accident.

MCA Appoints Resin Adhesives Subcommittee

A resin adhesives technical subcommittee has been appointed by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association to work with the armed services and federal agencies in receiving new government specifications in this field.

Members of the committee are:—R. P. Hopkins, Rohm & Haas Company; Leonard Repsher, Bakelite Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, and John F. Corwin, Koppers Company. Appointment of the subcommittee is in anticipation of increased requirements by the armed services for various special-purpose adhesives.

Balt. Paint Technicians Told of Library's Value

Emerson Greenaway, Director of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, addressed the February meeting of the Baltimore Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association February 16. He described the library as one of the world's finest, with a wealth of information for the businessman. He outlined what the paint industry could expect to find and told how the library could be used for future reference work. There were thirty-two members and guests attending at the Sheraton-Belvedere hotel. Next month's meeting will feature movies of the Army-Navy football game. The Naval Academy director of athletics has been invited to attend.

Huber Corp. Moves New York Offices

J. M. Huber Corporation's industrial products department has moved its New York offices to 100 Park avenue. The department handles the sales of Huber carbon blacks, rubber and paper clays, and rubber chemicals. The New York sales offices of Huber's ink division, and the company's purchasing and traffic sections are also located in the same offices.

Sinclair Names Damonte

Sinclair Refining Company has named Wendell N. Damonte vice-president and manager of the marine department. He succeeds Harry Campbell, who is retiring after twenty-eight years of service with the company.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in fats and oils was restricted last week, with both buyers and sellers preferring to await the clarification of price control regulations. Offerings of crude vegetable oils were scanty and sales of occasional tankcars took place at ceilings and additional bids at ceiling were not accepted for corn, cottonseed and soybean oils. Tone of the market was firm, except for peanut oil which was slightly easier and coconut oil, declined fractionally. There was little change in the price index which advanced 0.6 point.

Edible olive oil continued in a firm position and quotations again moved up slightly, to the higher cost of replacements. Olive foots also were scarce and higher and spot stocks were lifted 1 cent per pound. Active demand for rapeseed oil and limited supplies boosted quotations about 2½ cents per pound. Sales took place at the higher level for forward delivery.

Price schedule for castor oil became uniform when one producer announced an advance of 3 cents per pound for all grades. Stocks were scanty and makers continued to allocate deliveries to regular customers, refusing new business.

Dwindling supplies of both domestic and foreign tung oil, combined with steady demand, further strengthened this oil and sales took place at a fractional advance. Other drying oils also were strong. Linseed oil was inactive, but quotations were maintained for prompt and forward delivery. Oiticica stocks were light and closely held. Refined fish oils remained unchanged and firm.

Replacement cost of cannauba wax was higher and prices for spot and shipment were boosted about 5 cents per pound. Consuming demand was reported slow. Steadily increasing prices of crude beeswax replacements has brought prices of refined grades above ceilings, resulting in the withdrawal of some refiners from the market until the clarification of price control regulations.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, 5c. per lb.
Castor oil, 3c. per lb.
Olive oil, edible, 25c. per gallon.
foots, 1c. per lb.
Rapeseed oil, 2½c. per lb.
Tung Oil, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 24, 1950
225.6	225.0	224.5	117.3	117.4

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Cottonseed Oil

There was little of new feature to trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week. Offerings of old crop months were limited and readily absorbed at ceilings. Futures were unsettled and new crop positions were lower under speculative selling and lack of support. December reached a new low for this move and was off about 200 points from the high of the week previous. March shorts experienced difficulty in covering or switching to forward positions.

Trading in crude cottonseed oil was limited, due to the scarcity of offerings by mills. Light sales took place at ceilings—23½c. per pound, tankcars, Southeast and Valley and 23¼c., f.o.b. Texas.

Commodity Credit Corporation will develop a program to purchase up to 5,000 tons of registered and certified cottonseed from the 1951 crop of Amsak and Pima 32 varieties of American-Egypt cotton. This program is being undertaken in accordance with a request by the Munitions Board to assure the production of sufficient extra long staple cotton in an emergency to fill military and essential civilian requirements.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended February 23 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	74	26.40	26.40	26.40B
May	115	26.40	26.40	26.40B
July	84	26.40	26.40	26.40B
September	54	26.09	25.56	25.59@25.65
October	35	25.20	24.10	24.10@24.35
December	53	24.65	23.45	23.40@23.58
January	..	....	....	23.20@23.58

Total sales, 415 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Ceiling prices prevailed for crude cottonseed oil at 23½c. and crude soybean oil, 20½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Cottonseed meal quoted at $[illegible] per ton, sacked, Memphis and cake $77 per ton, bulk, Mississippi mills. Hulls, $22 per ton, bulk, Valley mills.

Linseed Oil

New business in linseed oil continued inactive last week. Prices were unchanged and steady, with the firm flaxseed market. Consumers, however, continued to absorb good-sized quantities of oil against current contracts for prompt delivery. Raw oil was maintained at 22.60c. to 22.80c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, February-August delivery.

Minneapolis.—Linseed oil demand light last week as buyers continued to await action on pending price ceilings. Discussions on linseed oil, linseed meal and oil ceilings got under way in Washington, D. C., no announcement was expected until next week. Sales for the week consisted of some small fill-in trade. Prices held at 22c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	8,760,000	5,640,000
Since Sept. 1	235,760,000	201,680,000

Flaxseed—Trading restricted by light offerings. Market firm.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed offerings held light at the Minneapolis market the past week as buyers and sellers both awaited outcome of price ceiling action. Local crushers managed to acquire 13 spot and 51 to-arrive cars of seed during the week, compared with 10 spot and 21 to-arrive cars purchased in the preceding week. Bulk of the sales ranged from $4.82 to $4.86 a bushel. Several cars of flax for seeding purposes moved at $4.91 and $4.93 per bushel, while sample grades sold as low as $4.50. Of interest to the trade was a report that a "mystery" seed grain deficiency—which prevents sprouting—was affecting flaxseed in eight counties of the Red River Valley of the Upper Midwest. County agents meeting at Crookston, Minn., last week said preliminary tests of flaxseed grain from that northwestern Minnesota area displayed "no tendency to germinate." They indicated that rains during last year's harvesting season may have had something to do with this tendency. There is practically no flaxseed surplus in this area, the county agents reported.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	226,100	217,600	66,300	122,400
Since Sept. 1	21,204,700	12,378,100	3,111,900	2,146,800

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Tight supply condition continued to prevail in this market. Producers confined sales to regular customers. Prices were raised 3c. in one quarter, raising quotations to a uniform level. Bodied was quoted at 40.60c. per pound, tankcars, and unbodied, 39.10c. No. 3 technical also was advanced by makers to 35¼c. per pound, tankcars, and to 36½c., drums, carlots, a net gain of ½c.

Coconut—Crude oil was easier and off ½c. Sales took place at 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, spot shipment, with offerings later at 21½c., same basis. Refined grades were firm. Cochin type was held at 29¼c. per pound, drums, less carlots, and deodorized edible, 32¼c.

Copra—Sales were reported at $285 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Market was firm with offers for shipment light.

Corn—Trading in crude was light and spotty at the ceiling, 24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Offerings also were limited. Refined oil was inactive and quoted at 28.40c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Oiticica—Offerings were limited for prompt and forward delivery. Market was unchanged and firm. Tankcars were quoted at 32c. per pound, prompt delivery, New York. Drums ranged from 34c. per pound, carlots, to 35c. for lesser quantities.

Olive—Trend of prices continued upward for spot stock, reflecting higher cost of replacements. Edible oil was held at $3.75 to $3.85 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quantity and seller. Sales of sizable quantities were reported at slightly less, though sellers are not pressing for business, in view of the advancing cost for shipments from abroad. Olive foots on spot were scarce and were firmer, ranging from 21c. to 22c. per pound, drums, depending upon sellers and quantity. Arrivals totaled 3,850 drums at New York last week, against former contracts.

Palm—Prices were merely nominal at 27c. per pound, drums for spot delivery. Supplies are practically nil.

Peanut—Crude oil was slightly easier, with limited trading at 26¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the southeast, a reduction of ¼c. Available supplies are not heavy, but seem adequate to meet current demand. The government re-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

V 1951 9 FEB 1951 XUM

leased peanuts to make about 27 tankcars of oil last week. Refined oil was quiet and nominal at 31c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Improved demand and limited supplies advanced quotations about 2½c. per pound. Refined was reported sold at 25½c. per pound, tankcars, New York or March-April delivery.

Soybean—Trading was restricted to occasional tankcars of crude at the ceiling 20½c. per pound, f.o.b. Decatur, for prompt shipment. Interest in futures was slow. Refined edible was quiet and held at the ceiling 23.90c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Support price for 1951-crop soybeans at a national average of $2.45 per bushel based on 90 percent on January 15, parity price was announced by the Department of Agriculture last week. This compares with the national average price of $2.06 per bushel for the 1950 crop based on 80 percent on September 1, 1950 parity price. Last month farmers received an average of $2.90 per bushel. The increase in support level is to encourage a national production to nearly equal the record one of last year.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended February 23 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	17	20.50	20.50	20.50B
May	8	20.50	20.50	20.50B
July	33	20.50	20.35	20.40@20.45
September	6	19.98	19.00	19.68@19.80
October	13	19.55	18.50	18.65S
December	16	19.00	17.90	17.95S
January				17.75@17.95

Total sales, 93 tankcars and switches.

Tung—This market was firmer under active demand and scarcity of offers. Tankcars were raised to 40c. per pound, New York basis, following additional trading at ½c. less. Domestic oil also was reported sold at 39½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Drums were higher at 42c. per pound, carlots, New York, and 42½c. for smaller lots.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was practically at a standstill last week. Prices were without change and entirely nominal, depending upon individual seller's ceilings. Little improvements in business is expected, until the clarification of the price control regulations.

Lard—Active export demand for government stimulated this market and prices were fractionally higher. Domestic business was reported slow.

Tallow—Consumers continued to show active inquiry for prompt delivery, though volume of business transacted was reported light. Market continued merely nominal and quotations were steady at individual ceilings. Light sales of fancy were reported on the basis of 18½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered.

Fish Oils

Cod—Offers for shipment were scarce and the market continued entirely nominal. Recent sales of small drum lots were reported on the basis of 17c. to 18c. per pound, drums, for spot delivery.

Refined—This market was quiet, but steady. Light pressed was maintained 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery and alkali refined 1c. more. Crude oil was

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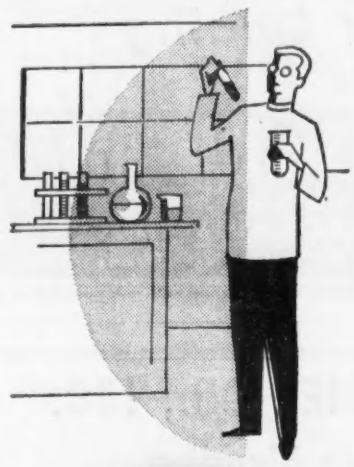

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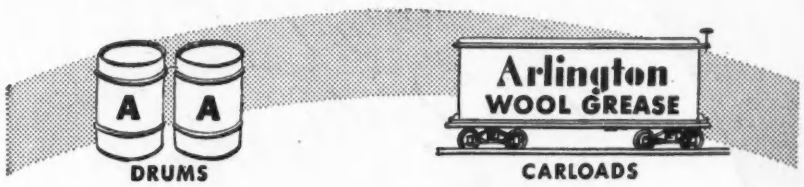

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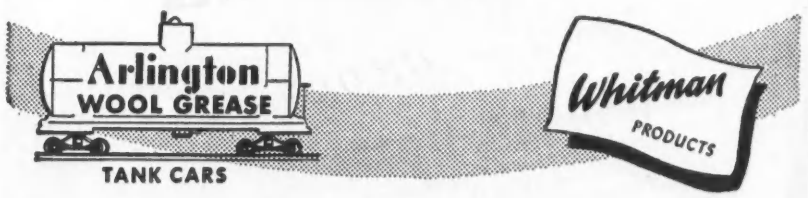

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scarce and nominal. Crude sardine was quoted at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, Pacific coast. Crude menhaden oil was unavailable and merely nominal at the same price, f.o.b. Baltimore.

During 1950, 22,102,750 gallons of fish oils were processed — 31 percent greater than the production during 1949. The resumption of full scale herring operations in Alaska in 1950, greater oil content of menhaden, and a gain in the catch of pilchards were responsible for the increased production of fish oils. Production of fish oils during 1950 and 1949 was as follows: Menhaden, 9,462,470 gallons, compared with 8,293,900 gallons in 1949; sardine, 7,694,420 gallons, against 6,123,140; tuna and mackerel, 945,800 gallons, against 597,935 gallons and herring, 3,267,620 gallons against 723,350 gallons.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—Demand for meal was light even though the actual market is holding steady to strong. Forty-one percent slab cake was sold in the Mississippi Valley region at $76 per ton. February-March shipment. Forty-one percent sacked meal was offered at $83 per ton Memphis, $82 to $83 Georgia, and $83 to $84 basis Carolina mills, February-March shipment. Cottonseed meal is highly priced in relation to soybean and peanut meals but the limited supplies are not burdensome on mills.

Linseed Meal—Higher prices resulted in reduced buying interest.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed crushers advanced linseed meal prices sharply last week in anticipation of price ceilings. Fairly heavy bookings for spot and deferred positions were reported prior to the boosts, crushers said. The higher-priced levels stalled many important commitments later as feed mixers and distributors resisted the advance. Extracted linseed meal (new process) was quoted around $63.50 to $64.50 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, while expeller (old process) meal was priced at $63.50 to $64.50 a ton. Top quotations were for March-May delivery; the lower prices for prompt needs.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	18,300,000	13,020,000
Since Sept. 1	491,100,000	449,171,000

Peanut Meal—Last week the government offered peanuts for crushing approximately 1,500 tons of meal in the southeast. For the last six weeks or two months the government has been exporting a considerable quantity of whole peanuts, which has cut down on the supply for crushing. Forty-five percent old process meal was offered at $73 per ton February and $73 to $74 March shipment, basis South Alabama and Sluth Georgia mills. Solvent meal was $1 per ton less. Demand continues good.

Soybean Meal—Immediately after the government announced the ceiling price of $74 per ton bulk, Decatur, meal took a sharp advance, but seems generally to be leveling off at a slightly lower price.

Forty-one or forty-four percent bulk meal was available at $70 per ton, basis Decatur, immediate shipment; $72 March and $73 April through September. Forty-one percent sacked meal was quoted at $80 per ton, Mississippi Valley points, and $81 to $85 Georgia and Carolina mills, February and March shipment. Demand was spotty.

Waxes

Beeswax—Scarcity of supplies of crude and the high cost of replacements continued to affect business last week. The higher cost of crude has caused the withdrawal of some refiners from the market. A small lot of African crude was reported sold at 68c. per pound, on the spot, with replacements quoted up to 80c. per pound. Quotations for refined merely nominal and were governed by seller's ceilings.

Carnauba—Shipments from Brazil were scarcer and prices were lifted about 5c. per pound for replacements.

Ouricury—Refined was in limited supply on spot, and quotations ranged from $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, according to quantity and seller.

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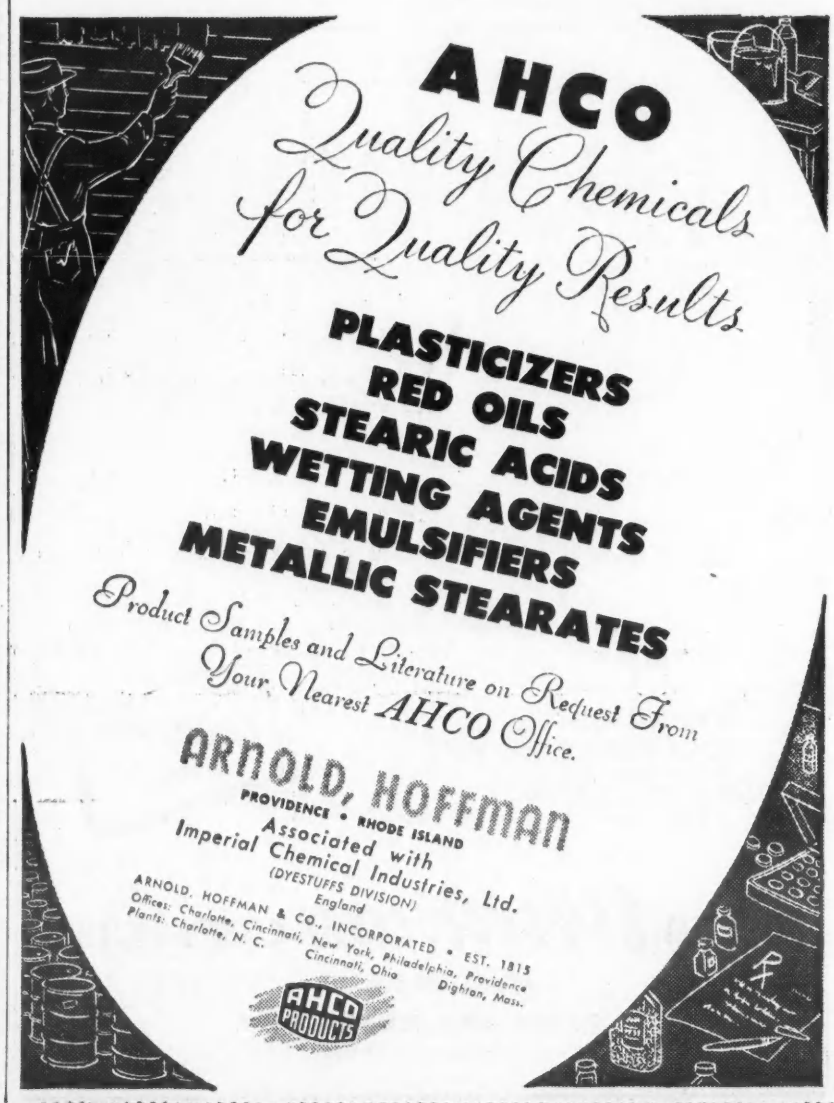

Wyoming Now Permitting Sale of Yellow Margarine

Wyoming last week became the thirty-fifth state to permit the sale of yellow margarine. At midnight, February 17, Governor Frank A. Barrett signed a bill repealing prohibitions against the pre-colored table spread. The bill had previously passed both houses in the state legislature.

The action enables consumers of Wyoming, one of the country's leading livestock states, to take advantage of the repeal of federal taxes on yellow margarine which went into effect in thirty-three states last July. Michigan, the nation's seventh dairy state, also joined this group in November, following a special state referendum.

Obituaries

Henry Michaels

Henry Michaels, a director of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, and son of its former president and chairman, the late Charles F. Michaels, died February 19 in San Francisco, Calif. He was forty-one years of age.

Mr. Michaels joined McKesson & Robbins in the San Francisco division in 1930 and between then and 1941 successively held positions as manager of the Oakland division, assistant regional vice-president, western region; assistant to the first vice-president, and regional vice-president. In May, 1941, he was elected vice-president and secretary and in 1946 a director. He was active in the National Wholesale Druggists Association and was formerly a member of the association's board of control.

Samuel H. Williams

Samuel H. Williams, former president and chairman of the board of J. B. Williams Company, Glaton Glastonbury, Conn., died February 18 in Winter Park, Fla. He was eighty-six years of age.

Mr. Williams joined the firm founded by his father, J. B. Williams, in 1886. He became its president in 1926, holding that position for thirteen years. In 1939 he retired from the presidency and became chairman of the board, which post he held until 1946 when he was made honorary board chairman.

Michael M. Coppinger, for twenty-three years an employee of the General Aniline & Film Corporation plant in Linden, N. J., died February 22 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was seventy-five years of age. Mr. Coppinger retired from General Aniline in 1946.

Alfred S. Goodale, professor emeritus of botany at Amherst College, Northampton, Mass., died there February 16. His age was seventy-five. Professor Goodale retired from the Amherst faculty in 1941. He was curator of the Amherst Wild Life Sanctuary from 1933 until his death.

John A. Mitchell, former general sales manager of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, died February 19 in Philadelphia. He was seventy-five years of age. In 1928 Mr. Mitchell joined Henry K. Wampole & Co., Philadelphia, and served for a time as its foreign trade director.

Harvey L. Price, retired dean of agriculture at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., died in Pittsburgh, Pa., February 18. He was seventy-six years of age.

Richard F. Roth, secretary-treasurer of the H. & S. Honey & Wax Company, New York, died February 18 in Bronxville, N. Y. He was seventy-nine. Mr. Roth had been associated with the same firm for fifty years.

Otis Wack, vice-president in charge of engineering of the United States Gypsum Company, died February 21 at his home in North Hollywood, Calif. He was seventy years of age. In 1913, Mr. Wack joined J. B. King Gypsum Company, which was merged in 1923 with United States Gypsum.

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1—ALL STAINLESS STEEL 3' dia. x 1' Oliver Rotary Continuous Vacuum Filter, top feed, with vacuum receiver and Roots-Connersville vacuum pump.

1—ALL STAINLESS STEEL Zaremba Evaporator, single effect, 4' dia. x 17' high stainless steel horizontal tubes, 338 sq. ft. Cone bottom.

1—Double effect Zaremba Evaporator, first effect STAINLESS STEEL, horizontal stainless steel tubes, 388 sq. ft. Second effect all steel, vertical tubes, 566 ft.

1—Double effect Swenson Evaporator, each with 352 horizontal tubes, total h.s. 1344 sq. ft.

1—4' x 30' STAINLESS STEEL lined Rotary Dryer, with reducer and 10 H.P. motor.

2—5' x 26' Bartlett & Snow Direct Heat Rotary Dryers, each with screw feeder, 10 H.P. motor and reducer, motor driven Raymond #8L exhauster, also motor driven Sturtevant exhauster and cyclone.

1—3' x 22' Rotary Calciner or Dryer, with chrome alloy steel shell, 7/8" thick, 5 H.P. motor reducer, oil burner, etc.

1—Traylor Rotary Cooler with tires and girth gear, equipped with 6—12" dia. x 12' long MONEL tubes, MONEL heads, 7½ H.P. motor and gear reducer.

1—8' dia. Raymond Air Separator, "whizzer" type, V-belt drive and 15 H.P. motor.

5—30" x 30" Shriver Iron Filter Presses, corner feed, open delivery, washing type, each with 36 chambers, 2" cake, gear closing device.

3—32" x 32" Smith Vaile Wooden Filter Presses, corner feed, open delivery, 2 eye, with gear closing devices; 8', 10' and 16' long for plates and frames.

1—18" x 28" Bird Continuous Centrifugal, STAINLESS STEEL, copper housing, with 10 H.P. motor.

1—Bird Laughlin Continuous Centrifugal, screen type motor driven, 36" x 40", 25 H.P. motor, contact parts of stainless steel.

1—American 5M2 Lurgi Filter, continuous belt, 54 sq. ft. suction area with motor and reducer.

6—Swenson-Walker Jacketed Crystallizers in 10' sections, (3—70' lo. and 3—80' lo. each with pulley driven gear reducer and 10 H.P. A.C. motor). Units are 24" I. D. x 26" high with 3/8" thick steel plate and ¼" steel jackets, steel covers and ribbon agitators.

2—5' x 15' Abbe silex lined Continuous Tube Mills, each with V-belt drive and 40 H.P. 3/60/440-220 volt motor, 450 RPM, Silex over rubber lining.

5—Rotex Sifters; #53, 40" x 120" 3-deck, with 5 H.P. motor; 2—40" x 84" 4-deck with 2 H.P. motors; 1— 40 x 84" 1-deck, with 2 H.P. motor; 1—#23 20" x 81" with 1½ H.P. motor; 1—#11 20" x 48".

2—MIKRO Pulverizers #1 with 7½ H.P. motor and #2 with 10 H.P. motor.

2—Dorr Rake Classifiers, 2-deck, each 36" wide x 30' long with 5 H.P. motor and reducer.

3—Quaker City Hammer Mills, Size M-20, each with 5 H.P. motor.

3—Ingersoll Rand Class ES, 18 x 7" Vacuum Pumps, 720 cfm; each with 25 H.P. A.C. motor and V-belt drive.

1—Dracco Dust Collector.

15—Mixing Tanks; 15' x 10'8", 12' x 8'6", 10' dia. x 7', 10 x 8' with steam coils and agitators; 6 x 5', 7 x 7' with agitators.

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1—Double Shell Rotary Dryer, outer shell 10' x 42' long, inner shell 5'6" x 57' long, all lined, with auxiliaries.

1—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, double rolls, each 42" dia. x 120", complete. Also 5' x 10'6" Devine with single bronze drum.

9—Double Drum Atmospheric Dryers: 28 x 60", 36 x 81" Black & Clawson; 32 x 72", 32 x 90", 32 x 100", 42 x 90", 42 x 100" Buffalo.

1—6' x 4' Flaker, chrome-plated, m.d.

2—6' x 27' Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, vari-speed reducer and motor.

12—ROTARY DRYERS: 3'6" x 24' Aluminum; 4' x 30' Monel; 5'4" x 40' Stainless Steel; 2' x 15', 5' x 24', 5' x 30', 5' x 50', 6' x 60', 8' x 60', 9' x 85', 11'6" x 120'.

3—42" STAINLESS STEEL CENTRIFUGALS, American T. & M. Co., each with S/S basket, curb, casing and unloader and 40 HP variable slip ring-speed 3/60/440 V. motor. Suspended bottom discharge type.

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1—AT&M 48" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, STAINLESS STEEL, SOLID BASKET.

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2—ROTEX #43 TRIPLE DECK SIFTERS, 40"x84".

1—6'x50' Rotary Dryer, monel-lined.

5—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers, 32"x 52", 36"x84", 32"x100", 42"x120".

5—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters, 11'6"x18', 8'x12', 8'x8', 6'x8', 3'x4', 3'x2', 1'x1'.

1—Swenson 4'x5' Rotary Vac. Filter.

2—Rotary Vac. Dryers, 30"x8', 3'x15'.

2—Bird Centrifuges, 36"x50", rubberized.

10—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 12 & 2.

2—Sweetland Filters, #2, all stainless.

9—Patterson and Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 4'x5', 3'x4', 2'x3'.

3—Mikro Pulverizers, 2DH, 1SH.

4—Rotex Sifters, 40"x84", 40"x120".

1—Robinson Sifter, 40"x84", stainless.

16—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3'x5'.

5—Baker Perkins Double Arm Steam Jacketed Mixers, 100, 20, 9 and 2 gal.

4—Shriver 42" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F.

1—Shriver Type, 30" C.I. Filter Press, P&F, 30 chambers.

3—Pfaudler 200-gal., glass-lined and stainless steel jacketed, agitated Tanks.

25—Powder Mixers, 100 to 3,000#.

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21—Pfaudler Sectional Tanks, 8,000 gal.

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70—Centrifugal Pumps, 1" to 10".

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Devine, Rotary Drum Dryer, 60" dia. x 126".

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Cyclone, Birmingham, 10,000 CFM.
Buell type AC-130-9½L.

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Webster 48' MI Buckets 14" x 7".
Jeffrey 68' MI Buckets 10" x 6".
30' SS 10" x 6' Buckets.

FEEDERS
Syntron, vibra flow, type F-350.
Jeffrey, Traylor, type 4-JT 155.
Allis Chalmers, electro magnetic, Utah type.

FILTERS
Oliver, 8' x 10', 250 sq. ft., wood and steel.
Sweetland, size 12, steel, 72 leaves.

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48" x 40", Buflovak, Steel.

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Vickers, Models V104DLH, & V104D.

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3' x 48' x 3/8" shell.
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3 roll, Ink Mill, Day, 16" x 40".
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Four Cage Mill, 22" x 12", outer cage, Abbe.
Cage Mill, 4 row, 36" Stedman.
Hammermill, Jeffrey, 36" x 24", A2.
Hammermill, Williams #3.
Mikro Pulverizer #2.
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Double-shaft paddle mixer, 140 cu. ft., NEW.
Double screw mixer, 240 cu. ft. (NEW).
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Quantity of new XP, TFFC and Gearhead motors in stock; write for list.

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2-Colton Tablet, type 2RP.
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All sizes and capacities. Write for list.

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All sizes and ratios. Write for list.

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6,500 gals., 76" ID, 27'10" overall, 11/16", 5/16" shell, 5/16" heads—(40).
350 gal. vert. 3' x 6'6" x 1/4".
1,600 gal. 8' x 7' x 3/16", cone bottom.
2,100 gal. 9' x 6'6" x 3/16", cone bottom.
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9,200 gal. hor. 7' x 30' x 1/4".
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15,000 gal. vert 10'6" x 25' x 1/4".
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72' x 29'8"—21 trays—347 SS throughout.
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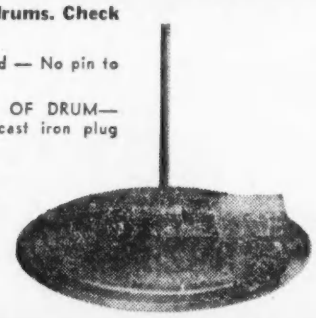

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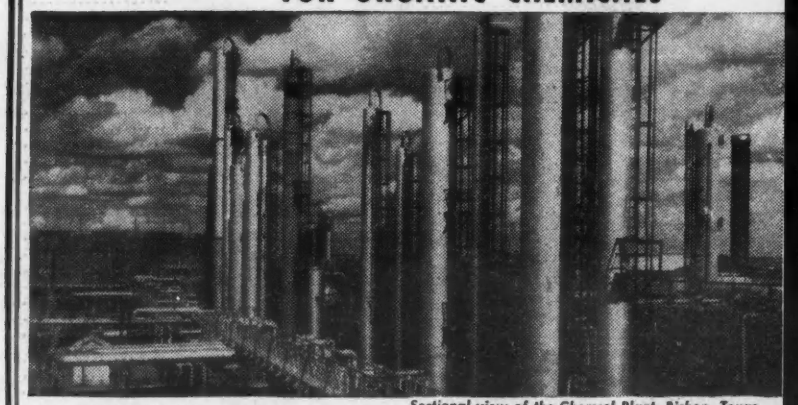

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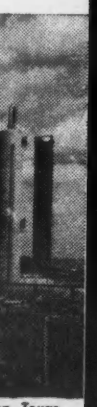

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